ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

OF THE

)MMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

JV6414
A3
1901/02
DOCUMENTS DEPT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Document No. 2289.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.

[Second edition. Authorized by Congress.]

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1902.

SIR: In the accompanying text and tabulated statements there is presented for your consideration a summary of the operations of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

As has been the custom heretofore, there are given in some of the tables the corresponding figures for the next preceding year, to enable you to institute the comparison necessary to ascertain the direction and character of the variations in alien immigration during the past two years.

In considering the total reported arrival of "immigrants" it is important to bear in mind two facts: first, that there are not included under that designation aliens reaching our ports as cabin passengers, such persons being classed as "other alien passengers"; and, second, that the "immigrants" do not include arrivals from the neighboring countries, Mexico and Canada, except such as come from abroad through ports of those countries for the avowed purpose of entering the United States. Thus it will be seen the totals reported in the tables given herein fall short, considerably, of representing the actual arrivals in this country during the periods named therein. What, even approximately, the total unreported immigration is the Bureau has no means of knowing.

TABLE I.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902.

Ports.	1901.			1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	13,223	3,993	17,216	32,193	7,486	39,679
Boston, Mass	12,676	12,940	25,616	24,295	15,170	39,465
Galveston, Tex	330	238	568	610	481	1,091
Honolulu, H. T	1,550	224	1,774	6,139	3,731	9,870
Key West, Fla	1,908	1,010	2,918	2,938	1,131	4,069
Miami and Tampa, Fla				69	13	82
New Bedford, Mass	440	197	637	266	60	326
New London, Conn				30	14	44
Newport News, Va				5	2	7
New Orleans, La	2,404	1,045	3,449	3,158	1,253	4,411
New York, N. Y	265,818	123,113	388,931	355,414	137,848	493,262
Philadelphia, Pa	7,876	5,360	13,236	11,360	5,815	17,175
Portland, Me	2,099	856	2,955	1,001	633	1,634
Portland, Oreg	32	1	33	76	2	78
Port Townsend, Wash	1,592	66	1,658	2,145	86	2,231
Providence, R. I	29	23	52	38	19	57
San Francisco, Cal	2,914	741	3,655	4,389	882	5,271
San Juan, P. R				568	224	792
Total United States	312,891	149,807	462,698	444,694	174,850	619,544

828509

Digitized by Google

TABLE I.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902—Continued.

Ports.	1901.			1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Through Canada, via—						
Quebec and Point Levis	10,783	5,114	15,897	12,598	5,630	18,228
St. John and Halifax	3,943	1,834	5,777	6,412	1,769	8,181
Vancouver and Victoria	3,435	111	3,546	2,665	125	2,790
Total Canada	18,161	7,059	25,220	21,675	7,524	29,199
Grand total	331,052	156,866	487,918	466,369	182,374	648,743

Alien arrivals are reported at the following ports, which in 1901 received no immigration: Miami and Tampa, Fla.; New London, Conn.; Newport News, Va.; and San Juan, P. R. Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, shows 9,870 arrivals, as compared with 1,774 for the year 1901, or a net increase of 8,096. The significant feature of this large accession to our new insular Territory is that considerably more than one-half of it represents females, whereas the proportion between the sexes of aliens immigrating to this country has for years been maintained at about 1 to 2, or less, in favor of the males. It appears from the above table that there has been an increase in steerage immigration over that of last year, amounting to 160,825. The totals of such arrivals were distributed, as to ports, as follows:

United States continental ports		608,882
United States insular ports:		
Hawaii	9,870	
Porto Rico	792	
		10,662
Canadian ports		29,199
		648,743

The increase of 160,825 over last year was made up of 3,979 by Canadian ports, 8,888 by insular ports, and 147,958 by continental ports. A glance at the above table will show that the port of Baltimore received the largest relative increase and the port of New York the largest numerical increase of immigration for the fiscal year.

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902, RESPECTIVELY, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY.

Countries.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary	113,390	171,989	58,599	
Belgium	1,579	2,577	998	
Denmark	3,655	5,660	2,005	
France, including Corsica	3,150	3,117		33
German Empire	21,651	28,304	6,653	
Greece	5,910	8,104	2,194	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	135,996	178,375	42,379	
Netherlands	2,349	2,284		65
Norway	12,248	17,484	5,236	
Portugal, including Cape Verde islands	4,165	5,307	1,142	
Roumania	7,155	7,196	41	
Russian Empire and Finland	85,257	107,347	22,090	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	657	851	194	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	592	975	383	
Sweden	23,331	30,894	7,563	
Switzerland	2,201	2,344	143	
Turkey in Europe	387	187		200

Digitized by Google

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, ETC.—Continued.

Countries.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom:				
England	12,214	13,575	1,361	
Ireland	30,561	29,138		1,423
Scotland	2,070	2,560	490	
Wales	701	763	62	
Europe, not specified	18	37	19	
Total Europe	469,237	619,068	149,831	
China	2,459	1,649		810
Japan	5,269	14,270	9,001	
India	22	93	71	
Turkey in Asia	5,782	6,223	441	
Other Asia	61	36		25
Total Asia	13,593	22,271	8,678	
Africa	173	37		136
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	325	384	59	
Philippine Islands	140	126		14
Pacific islands, not specified	27	56	29	
British North America	540	636	96	
British Honduras	20	51	31	
Other Central America	130	254	124	
Mexico	347	709	362	
South America	203	337	134	
West Indies	3,176	4,711	1,535	
All other countries	7	103	96	
Total steerage aliens	487,918	648,743	160,825	
Total cabin aliens	74,950	82,055	7,105	
Total alien immigration	562,868	730,798	167,930	

With few exceptions, it is shown by this table that increased immigration reached the United States from most foreign countries, but it is noteworthy that from Ireland there was a decrease of 1,423.

The total steerage immigration was made up of 619,068 from European countries, 22,271 from Asia, and 7,404 from all other sources. Adding to this the 82,055 "other alien passengers", as shown in this table, we have a total immigration of aliens for the year under consideration of 730,798, or nearly three-quarters of a million, irrespective of the unenumerated influx from Canada and Mexico.

From the following statement, taken from Table II, it will be seen that the nine countries showing the greatest increase in immigration range from 171 to 26 per cent, and numerically from 58,599 to 2,005. As large as the number of arrivals from Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, was last year, for the fiscal year 1902 it shows an increase of 42,379, while Austria-Hungary more than compensates for the reduction of 1901 as compared with 1900 by showing a total of 171,989, or about 52 per cent increase.

Countries.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Percentage of increase over 1900.
Japan	5,269	14,270	9,001	171—
Denmark	3,655	5,660	2,005	55—
Austria-Hungary	113,390	171,989	58,599	52—
Norway	12,248	17,484	5,236	43—
Greece	5,910	8,104	2,194	37+
Sweden	23,331	30,894	7,563	32+
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	135,996	178,375	42,379	31+
German Empire	21,651	28,304	6,653	31—
Russian Empire and Finland	85,257	107,347	22,090	26—

Digitized by Google

Arrivals from Asiatic countries also, which had fallen off last year, have increased, Japan furnishing the bulk of such increase—about 170 per cent more being reported from that country than reached the United States from there last year. The West India Islands, as might be expected, also sent to our shores a proportionately larger number of immigrants.

An idea of the preponderating characteristics of the large addition to our population during the past year may be formed from the fact, as shown by Table II, that three countries of Europe—Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia including Finland—furnished more than 70 per cent of the 648,743 brought to our shores in 1902.

Digitized by Google

TABLE III.—REPORT OF IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Race or people.	Sex.		Total.	Ages.			Debarred.							Returned in one year after landing.	Relieved in hospital.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.	
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 45.	45 and over.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.			Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	$30 or over.	Less than $30.		
African (black)	492	340	832	163	595	74	...	1	55		...			1	2		10	132	30	771	$5,435	422
Armenian	946	205	1,151	115	978	58	1		10	6	...			1	1	21	2	232	122	739	25,666	82
Bohemian and Moravian	3,278	2,312	5,590	1,025	4,177	388	...		6		...				6	22	6	68	655	3,096	120,276	190
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,202	89	1,291	30	1,218	43	...		14	4	...					9	4	470	208	915	21,653	31
Chinese	1,587	44	1,631	29	1,506	96	...				...			1				68	243	1,116	31,654	1,548
Croatian and Slovenian	27,097	3,136	30,233	989	27,870	1,374	...	1	85	21	...			25	8	56	33	12,322	2,308	26,012	366,673	1,889
Cuban	1,693	730	2,423	485	1,740	198	...		9		...			1			15	141	250	2,164	29,723	1,531
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	895	109	1,004	45	895	64	...		3		...				1	1		343	218	487	18,855	63
Dutch and Flemish	2,745	1,372	4,117	956	2,856	305	...		37	1	...			1	5	35	4	236	815	1,434	99,748	331
East Indian	82	2	84	3	80	1	...				...					8		4	25	9	101,443	6
English	8,967	5,975	14,942	2,367	10,835	1,740	...		122	4	...			11	25	33	58	182	5,978	4,113	929,210	4,337
Filipino	120		120	4	114	2	...		1		...			1				30	12	9	2,057	30
Finnish	9,585	4,283	13,868	1,289	12,209	370	...	1	9	28	...			1	7	58	33	145	1,552	10,725	206,935	1,156
French	2,608	1,514	4,122	573	3,227	322	...		27	2	...			2	4	28	4	167	1,364	1,306	151,468	684
German	32,813	18,873	51,686	9,582	38,703	3,401	2	6	284	67	1			21	56	543	108	2,183	8,679	24,100	1,393,946	4,325
Greek	7,854	261	8,115	687	7,227	201	...		67	12	...			1	2	51	5	2,224	849	6,520	141,581	290
Hebrew	32,737	24,951	57,688	15,312	38,937	3,439	1	1	228	107	1			2	61	717	187	11,921	2,538	19,901	420,252	926
Irish	12,727	16,274	29,001	1,183	26,651	1,167	3	4	79	7	...			5	49	105	86	995	3,948	19,226	515,790	5,745
Italian (north)	22,425	5,195	27,620	2,215	24,029	1,376	...		51	16	...			11	1	149	107	3,556	7,981	15,143	599,480	3,475
Italian (south)	124,536	28,379	152,915	16,954	123,745	12,216	...	5	2,049	74	7			100	116	1,069	120	76.529	7,332	110,722	1,524,145	11,829
Japanese	10,589	3,866	14,455	630	13,685	140	...		69	29	...		3	49		4		163	13,713	635	753,876	1,299
Korean	26	2	28	1	23	4	...				...								24	3	2,721	5
Lithuanian	8,576	3,053	11,629	949	10,479	201	...		29	31	...					129	612	5,169	510	8,621	99,415	250
Magyar	18,348	5,262	23,610	1,447	21,166	997	...	1	116	19	...				15	97	50	2,895	1,012	18,813	250,873	1,618
Mexican	532	183	715	84	597	34	...		9	1	...				2			138	355	162	25,748	229
Pacific Islander	29	11	40	7	33		...		2		...							5	33	4	12,958	2
Polish	50,368	19,252	69,620	5,989	61,886	1,745	...	1	162	140	...			5	30	469	1,183	23,272	2,580	53,842	652,066	2,670
Portuguese	3,117	2,192	5,309	1,439	3,410	460	...		30	5	...				8	41	25	2,745	365	2,555	59,806	601
Roumanian	1,904	129	2,033	39	1,876	118	...		17	1	...			9		3	1	563	52	1,819	19,580	62
Russian	1,225	326	1,551	235	1,260	56	...		9	10	...				6	14	8	443	156	910	29,095	35
Ruthenian (Russniak)	5,836	1,697	7,533	300	6,996	237	...		35	4	...					38	52	3,557	216	6,532	76,230	608

Digitized by Google

TABLE III.—REPORT OF IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

Race or people.	Sex.		Total.	Ages.			Debarred.								Returned in one year after landing.	Relieved in hospital.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 45.	45 and over.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contageous diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.			Can read but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	$30 or over.	Less than $30.		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	36,431	19,349	55,780	4,349	48,768	2,663	...	5	58	16	...			1	21	94	55	207	8,125	36,615	$1,003,851	8,021
Scotch	1,497	935	2,432	379	1,765	288	...		15	2	...			1	12	18	2	23	738	930	78,585	662
Slovak	27,197	9,737	36,934	3,005	32,727	1,202	...		112	24	...			4	20	202	125	8,663	2,060	29,697	420,723	5,035
Spanish	1,758	196	1,954	105	1,697	152	...	1	14		...			3		6	6	176	750	1,116	60,978	773
Spanish-American	353	143	496	82	381	33	...				...					2		33	381	59	90,127	176
Syrian	3,337	1,645	4,982	842	3,974	166	...		86	76	...			5	3	176	6	2,107	689	2,527	88,265	393
Turkish	151	14	165	11	146	8	...		1		...					2		52	60	86	21,038	22
Welsh	468	292	760	142	553	65	...		6	1	...					5	10	23	284	208	26,006	138
West Indian	92	45	137	17	103	17	...		35	1	...			13	3	8		5	66	40	4,340	54
All other peoples	146	1	147	5	137	5	...		3		...				1	4		1	79	23	3,640	52
Total	466,369	182,374	648,743	74,063	539,254	35,426	7	27	3,944	709	9		3	275	465	4,217	2,917	162,188	77,355	413,705	10,485,911	61,595

Digitized by Google

The above table shows that, of the 648,743 total of steerage aliens, 466,369 were males and 182,374 were females; 74,063 were under 14 years of age, 539,254 were from 14 to 45, and 35,426 were 45 years old and over; 77,355 brought over $30 each and 413,705 brought less than $30 each, while the total amount shown to the inspection officers was $10,485,911. There were reported as having been to the United States before 61,595; 4,217 were relieved in hospital, and 465 were returned to their own countries, respectively, within one year after reaching this country.

In view of the proposed illiteracy test, it is interesting to note that 2,917 were able to read but could not write, and 162,188 were unable to either read or write, leaving a balance able both to read and write of 483,638. The significance of these figures is seen when it is considered that 74,063 immigrants were under 14 years of age, and that in addition to the large number of literates, 2,917 were not entirely illiterate, being able to read though not to write.

It can be roughly estimated from the foregoing figures how effective in excluding aliens would be a reading test, such as that proposed during the recent session of Congress, which would not be applied to children under 15 and adults over 50.

The total number of aliens refused permission to land was 4,974, or about two-thirds of 1 per cent of the total arrivals. The causes of rejection are given in the accompanying table.

REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION AT THE DIFFERENT SEAPORTS, SHOWING ALSO THOSE RETURNED IN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Debarred.										Returned in one year after landing.
	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Total debarred.	
Baltimore, Md	...		73	19	...	...			3	95	10
Boston, Mass	4	3	109	14	...	...			10	140	22
Galveston, Tex	...		11		...	...				11	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	...			1	...	...			26	27	
Key West, Fla	...	1	47		...	...			22	70	3
New Bedford, Mass	...				...	...					1
New Orleans, La	...		49		1	...			1	51	1
New York, N. Y	2	18	3,422	560	7	...			194	4,203	391
Philadelphia, Pa	...		80	26	1	...				107	36
Portland, Me	...	1	10	2	...	...				13	
Portland, Oreg	...		5		...	...				5	
Port Townsend, Wash	...		19	7	...	...		3		29	
Providence, R. I	...		3		...	...				3	
San Francisco, Cal	...		60	22	...	...			8	90	
San Juan, P. R	...		8		...	...			2	10	
Quebec and St. John, Canada	1	4	40	56	...	...				101	
Vancouver, B. C	...		8	2	...	...			9	19	
Total	7	27	3,944	709	9	...		3	275	4,974	465

Digitized by Google

For the purpose of comparison, in the following statement the same totals shown above are given, as well as the corresponding figures reported last year.

Causes of refusal.	1901.	1902.
Idiots	6	7
Insane persons	16	27
Paupers, etc.	2,798	3,944
Diseased persons	309	709
Convicts	7	9
Assisted immigrants	50	
Contract laborers	327	275
Women for immoral purposes	3	3
Total	3,516	4,974

The rejections, save in two respects, appear to maintain substantially the proportions heretofore found to exist between the total immigration and the number rejected in each special class. These two exceptions are especially noteworthy. In former reports of the Bureau the effect upon the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws of abolishing the affidavit system at the port of New York has been commented upon, and the continued disuse of this most efficient aid in detecting attempted violations of the said laws has resulted in their virtual abrogation, as the above figures show. Although immigration has largely increased, the number refused admission during the year as alien contract laborers has decreased, as compared with those barred upon similar ground last year, from 327 to 275. The assumption which might naturally arise from these figures that the successful administration of the law had checked attempts to gain access to the United States in disregard of its provisions is inadmissible in view of the frequency of the complaints which have reached the Bureau upon this subject during the year under consideration.

The other exception above referred to is the class of aliens denied a landing on the ground of being afflicted with a "loathsome or dangerous contagious disease." The rejections on this ground have more than doubled as compared with the corresponding figures for the next preceding year, showing, in the judgment of the Bureau, such a willful disregard of law as calls loudly for legislation imposing a sufficient penalty upon the transportation lines to insure the exclusion not merely of aliens so diseased, but, what is much more important, the exclusion of disease itself. If the law excluding diseased aliens was enacted for sanitary purposes one may readily see how ineffective it is of accomplishing its design if diseased aliens can, with no greater responsibility upon the lines bringing them than the risk of their return merely, expose to such disease other and healthy aliens who will be permitted to land in this country and go at large among its people.

In addition to tables heretofore given there is presented herewith a statement of those debarred annually for all causes from 1892 until the close of the fiscal year 1902.

Digitized by Google

REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS, SHOWING ALSO THOSE RETURNED IN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION, DURING THE ELEVEN YEARS, 1892 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Immigrants.	Debarred.									Returned in one year after landing.
		Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Total debarred.	
1892	579,663	4	17	1,002	80	26	23	80	932	2,164	637
1893	439,730	3	8	431	81	12			518	1,053	577
1894	285,631	4	5	802	15	8		2	553	1,389	417
1895	258,536	6		1,714		4	1		694	2,419	177
1896	343,267	1	10	2,010	2				776	2,799	238
1897	230,832	1	6	1,277	1	1	3		328	1,617	263
1898	229,299	1	12	2,261	258	2	79		417	3,030	199
1899	311,715	1	19	2,599	348	8	82		741	3,798	263
1900	448,572	1	32	2,974	393	4	2	7	833	4,246	356
1901	487,918	6	16	2,798	309	7	50	3	327	3,516	363
1902	648,743	7	27	3,944	709	9		3	275	4,974	465
Total	4,263,906	35	152	21,812	2,196	81	240	95	6,394	31,005	3,955

Besides the rejections shown in foregoing tables there were refused during the year, at various points on the borders of Canada and Mexico, 5,437 aliens seeking admission to the United States overland. The land ports at which such rejections were made, and the causes thereof, are shown in the following table:

TABLE III A.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Port.	Debarred.									Total.
	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Without certificates.	
Buffalo, N. Y.			30	9			3	49	11	102
Brockville, Ontario			33						21	54
Cornwall, Ontario									47	47
Detroit, Mich			21	6		2		16		45
Eastport, Me			14	1				3		18
Houlton, Me			1							1
Huntington, Quebec			6	3						9
Kingston, Ontario								9		9
Lowelltown, Me			46					15		61
Megantic, Quebec			3							3
Montreal, Quebec	1		250	388		3		95		737
Nayan Junction, Quebec									1	1
Newport, Vt	1		41	10					30	82
Niagara Falls, N. Y.			22	51	1			6		80
North Stratford, N. H.			1						2	3
Ogdensburg, N. Y.			43					27	34	104
Port Huron, Mich.		1	26		1			42		70
Port Hope, Ontario		2	2							4
Quebec, Quebec				3						3
Rouses Point, N. Y.		1	19	5					14	39
St. Albans, Vt.			4						17	21
St. Johns, Quebec									20	20
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich			18	14				61	6	99
Vanceboro, Me	6	6	230	6	3	10		96	38	395
Pembina, N. Dak			3					6		9
Eagle Pass, Tex	2	4	201	8			1	202		418
El Paso, Tex		1	2,814	1				122		2,938
Laredo, Tex			9	11			6	14		40
Nogales, Ariz								25		25
Total	10	15	3,837	516	5	15	10	788	241	5,437

Digitized by Google

It should be explained, however, that these rejected aliens were not of the arrivals reported in Table I, given in this report, but were a portion of the unnumbered aliens crossing into the United States from foreign contiguous territory.

Returning to Table III, it is of importance to note the various races which contributed to the sum total of alien steerage immigration, and the relative proportion which each bears to the whole. As was the case last year, the Italian race maintains the lead at 28 per cent of the total, as the following statement shows:

Race.	Number.	Ratio to total arrivals.
		Per cent.
Italian	180,535	28
Polish	69,620	11
Hebrew	57,688	9
Scandinavian	55,780	8
German	51,686	8
Slovak	36,934	6
Croatian and Slovenian	30,233	5
Irish	29,001	4
Magyar	23,610	4
English	14,942	2
Japanese	14,455	2
Finnish	13,868	2
All others	70,391	11
Total	648,743	100

Tables IV and V, given next, show by their titles the character of the information contained therein:

TABLE IV.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902.

Month.	1901.			1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	24,127	14,718	38,845	22,060	12,959	35,019
August	19,697	13,727	33,424	20,392	12,011	32,403
September	17,984	15,417	33,401	26,350	16,671	43,021
October	20,901	17,567	38,468	24,657	17,147	41,804
November	16,730	11,490	28,220	28,247	15,053	43,300
December	16,573	9,509	26,082	25,721	11,827	37,548
January	13,203	5,094	18,297	17,135	6,094	23,229
February	20,533	5,950	26,483	28,898	7,865	36,763
March	35,030	8,870	43,900	64,850	12,638	77,488
April	51,003	14,359	65,362	75,070	20,537	95,607
May	59,207	23,630	82,837	80,131	26,870	107,001
June	36,067	16,532	52,599	52,858	22,702	75,560
Total	331,055	156,863	487,918	466,369	182,374	648,743

Digitized by Google

TABLE V.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Countries.	African, black.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Filipino.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian, north.	Italian, south.	Japanese.
Austria-Hungary	1	1	5,589	461		30,223		1,004							16,249		12,848		1,711	3	
Belgium				1					1,835					712	22				3		
Denmark																					
France, including Corsica														3,089	6		9		4		
German Empire			1			1								21	24,785		182				
Greece						3										8,101					
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia														7					25,485	152,883	
Netherlands									2,270						13		1				
Norway																					
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands																					
Roumania						1									313	12	6,589				
Russian Empire and Finland				1		3			1				13,854	1	8,542		37,846				
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro				820											2		4				
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands							1							2						3	
Sweden													13		3						
Switzerland									1					236	1,716		5		382		
Turkey in Europe		108		3												1	20				
United Kingdom	1								1		13,790			1	5		55	28,994			
Not specified															1		2				
Total Europe	2	109	5,590	1,286		30,231	1	1,004	4,108		13,790		13,867	4,069	51,657	8,114	57,561	28,994	27,585	152,889	
China					1,628						11										1
Japan															4				1		14,261
India									1	84	7										
Turkey in Asia		1,041		5											2		118				
Other Asia						2															
Total Asia		1,041		5	1,628	2			1	84	18				6		118		1		14,262
Africa	25								1		5										
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand											363		1	2				5			1

Digitized by Google

TABLE V.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG—Continued.

Countries.	African, black.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Filipino.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian, north.	Italian, south.	Japanese.
Philippine Islands												120									
Pacific Islands, not specified									1		7			1	5				2		3
British North America											454			3							179
British Honduras																					
Other Central America							10														
Mexico																					
South America							21		5		9			16	4		7		12	14	
West Indies	805	1			3		2,389		1		293			31	13	1	2	1	20	12	
All other countries							2				3				1			1			10
Grand total	832	1,151	5,590	1,291	1,631	30,233	2,423	1,004	4,117	84	14,942	120	13,868	4,122	51,686	8,115	57,688	29,001	27,620	152,915	14,455

Countries.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian or Russniak.	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	All other peoples.	Total immigrants.
Austria-Hungary		1,653	23,609			32,429		1,735	7	7,533		1	36,931							1	171,989
Belgium		1									2			1							2,577
Denmark											5,660										5,660
France, including Corsica														9							3,117
German Empire						3,313							1								28,304
Greece																					8,104
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia																					178,375
Netherlands																					2,284
Norway											17,484										17,484
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands							5,307														5,307
Roumania						14		267													7,196

Digitized by Google

Russian Empire and Finland		9,975				33,859			1,536		1,727		2							107,347	
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro								25												851	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands				1										947	2	11			1	7	975
Sweden											30,878									30,894	
Switzerland											1								3	2,344	
Turkey in Europe																1	54			187	
United Kingdom			1			1		1	1		1	2,419		2	1			760	2	46,036	
Not specified																			34	37	
Total Europe		11,629	23,610	1		69,616	5,307	2,028	1,544	7,533	55,753	2,420	36,934	959	3	12	54	760	3	45	619,068
China					1				4			4								1,649	
Japan									2							2				14,270	
India												1								93	
Turkey in Asia								1								4,937	105		14	6,223	
Other Asia	28															4			2	36	
Total Asia	28				1			1	6			5				4,943	105		16	22,271	
Africa																	3		3	37	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand											10	2								384	
Philippine Islands					4							1		1						126	
Pacific Islands, not specified					35						2									56	
British North America																				636	
British Honduras															51					51	
Other Central America														4	240					254	
Mexico				709																709	
South America						3								36	190	13	2		3	2	337
West Indies				5		1		4	1		14	3		954	12	14	1		130	4,711	
All other countries							2				1	1							1	81	103
Grand total	28	11,629	23,610	715	40	69,620	5,309	2,033	1,551	7,533	55,780	2,432	36,934	1,954	496	4,982	165	760	137	147	648,743

Digitized by Google

In Table VI, following next in order, are given the various foreign countries from which all aliens came and the distinction as to sex of such as traveled in the steerage. As stated in former reports of the Bureau, the "other alien passengers" are those, so far as such figures refer to the port of New York, who came by cabin, the officers in charge at said port avoiding the alleged embarrassments arising from an examination of that class of travel by holding that the laws referred to "immigrants" only, and that "immigrants" do not travel in the cabins, but avail themselves of the cheaper rates at which steerage passage is offered. It seems superfluous to comment upon a construction of the law which in effect holds that a diseased alien can secure exemption from the excluding provisions of the law by simply paying extra the difference between the cabin and the steerage rates of transportation. It is therefore with much satisfaction that the Bureau finds itself in a position to report that under the present efficient commissioner of the New York station the absurd distinction referred to has been abolished, and the steamship companies are required to furnish complete manifests, as prescribed by law, of all alien passengers coming, or "immigrating," to the United States on their vessels. The protest of the companies against extending the application of the immigration laws in all their details to cabin aliens, upon the ground that such extension is impracticable, has been met by the successful compliance on the part of some of the companies with every requirement in regard to manifesting cabin as well as steerage aliens. There seems, therefore, no reason to apprehend that there will be any difficulty hereafter in this respect.

TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	127,136	44,853	171,989	3,911	175,900
Belgium	1,759	818	2,577	877	3,454
Denmark	3,681	1,979	5,660	871	6,531
France, including Corsica	2,007	1,110	3,117	4,751	7,868
German Empire	18,018	10,286	28,304	14,724	43,028
Greece	7,867	237	8,104	204	8,308
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	145,732	32,643	178,375	6,308	184,683
Netherlands	1,471	813	2,284	1,235	3,519
Norway	12,348	5,136	17,484	770	18,254
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	3,123	2,184	5,307	310	5,617
Roumania	3,656	3,540	7,196	215	7,411
Russian Empire and Finland	71,864	35,483	107,347	2,374	109,721
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	765	86	851	10	861
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	869	106	975	1,370	2,345
Sweden	19,424	11,470	30,894	1,355	32,249
Switzerland	1,656	688	2,344	1,287	3,631
Turkey in Europe	157	30	187	88	275
United Kingdom:					
England	8,107	5,468	13,575	21,562	35,137
Ireland	12,936	16,202	29,138	4,268	33,406
Scotland	1,582	978	2,560	4,648	7,208
Wales	471	292	763	266	1,029
Europe, not specified	36	1	37		37
Total Europe	444,665	174,403	619,068	71,404	690,472
China	1,596	53	1,649	146	1,795
Japan	10,414	3,856	14,270	191	14,461
India	87	6	93	56	149
Turkey in Asia	4,209	2,014	6,223	416	6,639
Other Asia	33	3	36	2	38
Total Asia	16,339	5,932	22,271	811	23,082

Digitized by Google

TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Africa	32	5	37	105	142
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	231	153	384	454	838
Philippine Islands	126		126	5	131
Pacific Islands, not specified	44	12	56	1	57
British North America	463	173	636	2,846	3,482
British Honduras	26	25	51	12	63
Other Central America	182	72	254	687	941
Mexico	531	178	709	484	1,193
South America	235	102	337	551	888
West Indies	3,397	1,314	4,711	4,675	9,386
All other countries	98	5	103	20	123
Grand total	466,369	182,374	648,743	82,055	730,798

It seems not inappropriate at this point to correct a widely prevalent error, which appears to extend even to the public press, in regard to the nature of the examination made orally by inspectors upon the arrival of aliens at ports of the United States. The questions at the top of the manifests indicate the information to be furnished by the transportation lines as to each alien brought by them. All such questions are not put by the inspection officers to arriving aliens once in a thousand times. The law does not prescribe the form of examination to be made by them. Any line of interrogation that either satisfies the inspection officer that an alien under examination is not a member of any one of the classes forbidden admission to the United States, or that leaves such a doubt in his mind upon that point as to require the detention of such alien for special inquiry, is sufficient. The erroneous statements in the public press and the editorial criticisms of a system of examination which has no existence have about as much justification as would the assertion that every customs officer treats travelers as smugglers, strips them for bodily examination, and rudely exacts proof under impossible conditions that their personal luggage is their own individual property, not bought abroad, or attempted to be entered in violation of the customs laws and regulations. That individual cases of fault on the part of officers in administering the laws have not occurred the Bureau could not undertake to say. Such errors do occur in all branches of the public service, and will continue as a necessary incident of human agency, but they are the exception, not the rule, and to diminish their frequency is one of the never-completed tasks of an administration.

Digitized by Google

TABLE VII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION, BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race or people.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.
African (black)	14				1					775		1						
Armenian					15		26							28	1			
Bohemian and Moravian				5	5	3	52		1					1,375	2	1	76	43
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	3	29	26		59	5	3					1		52		1		
Chinese					10	1	6		14	3		297		56	3		2	
Croatian and Slovenian	15	9	5	45	267	779	37	2		1	2		1	3,547	172	3	81	108
Cuban	1				40					2,250	3							
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		6	7		119	18				1				14				
Dutch and Flemish					57	16	5		1	1		1	1	930	212		450	22
East Indian					8							2		1				
English	35	7	37	5	1,545	137	288	18	18	195	8	283	18	693	68	1	107	36
Filipino					110				3					1			1	
Finnish	1	17	2		209	58	73	1		17	7		17	293	8		20	1
French	5	2	7		581	48	77	2	3	9	1	4	3	177	97	14	18	88
German	21	1	15	53	957	331	767	38	42	22	78	20	17	4,252	470	12	1,135	1,042
Greek	36		4		59	25	79	3	31	14	62			2,663	17		9	1
Hebrew	37			13	115	47	725	21	25	14	43			1,870	76	2	95	52
Irish	7	1	3	2	461	82	1,101	40	72	1	6	1	1	1,318	79	1	92	26
Italian (North)	52		105	6	3,705	864	982	37	19	8	2		34	2,290	124	129	99	168
Italian (South)	64		10	13	906	1,003	4,435	266	97	121	5		12	4,918	79	37	66	40
Japanese	2	5			2,518	1	4		5			9,125	7	29	3		3	1
Korean					13							12						
Lithuanian	4		2		2	6	749	25						1,828	26	7	6	
Magyar	9		3		4	13	1,039	9	1				3	544	413	1	14	2
Mexican	3				694					5								
Pacific Islander					30							6						
Polish				1	27	39	3,299	328	2	2				8,818	478	16	38	33
Portuguese					795		260					35		7				
Roumanian					14		8			4				14	153	3		
Russian	1				70	3	88	1		1		1		60	2			
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2					5	195	8						111	9			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	32	11	27	1	1,129	649	1,355	12	16	28	7	4	134	7,640	140		2,622	251
Scotch	13		1		129	11	31		2	1	1	6	6	70	17	3	28	10
Slovak	35			21	8	110	1,025	10		1			1	2,114	287	15	11	28
Spanish	1		1		140	5	4		1	881	1		34	1				
Spanish-American	4				205						7							2
Syrian	13		4		15	19	116		4	40	24		1	100	86	1	79	5

Digitized by Google

Race or people.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
Turkish	1				17	1	2							5	2			
Welsh	3				35	14	4							26	7	3	12	11
West Indian					17				1				1					
All other peoples					2							115						
Grand total	414	88	258	166	15,093	4,293	16,835	821	358	4,395	257	9,914	291	45,845	3,031	250	5,064	1,970
African (black)		15														10	1	
Armenian	1		15	5	355	6			11				13	44		471		
Bohemian and Moravian	2			133	57	62	52		70	3	194	3		73	1	1,387		47
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		5		1	18	6	3	2	12	15			1	29	14	336		
Chinese		3		10	407		1		3	1				1		545		
Croatian and Slovenian	23	29	1	81	44	627	663	6	676	240	14			216	22	1,651		2
Cuban		65														2		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		23				2			4	14	1	1		32		556		2
Dutch and Flemish	1	8	3	8	104	852	97		67	11	19		1	207	1	402		11
East Indian					2				11							42		
English	2	152	104	101	3,186	514	139	6	65	100	43	11	107	513	6	1,964	5	39
Filipino					1	1			1									
Finnish		21	64	11	2,548	4,071	1,695	8	14	106	25	1	70	101	6	1,697	13	46
French	3	95	8	3	250	38	8	6	41	12	6	21	1	100	2	1,386		
German	86	73	6	641	684	1,401	1,042	2	804	81	1,337	80	41	2,911	23	12,057	6	1,932
Greek	2	8	4	55	1,173	49	9	15	36	1	2	1	42	77		2,935	4	
Hebrew	54	28	82	856	3,570	205	432	12	428	3	35		53	1,452		39,520	1	79
Irish	28	21	172	137	7,074	101	95	1	189	137	51	25	225	1,375		10,764		14
Italian (North)	2	13	34	41	1,510	1,018	179	3	323	119	13	290	10	1,095	54	7,387	18	2
Italian (South)	16	4,017	181	359	11,806	766	194	5	525	26	13	51	38	5,037	5	79,545	6	3
Japanese	1				16	4	2		1	1				2		162		
Korean																1		
Lithuanian	1		78	125	1,763	76	8		33	1	6		55	540		1,696		2
Magyar	1		16	52	87	155	15		40	6	14		1	4,252		4,475		3
Mexican		6														4		
Pacific Islander					1											2		
Polish	2	1	75	829	5,916	1,819	364	1	337	10	80		285	5,689		14,364	1	81
Portuguese		5	6		3,109							19	3	4		519	1	
Roumanian		1		3	4	1			2					7		137		15
Russian			2	35	77	13	6		7		8			32		346		195
Ruthenian (Russniak)			4	18	176	16	17	1	39	7	1		10	746		1,594		21
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	28	68	237	69	5,191	2,564	8,703	7	154	476	752	36	135	867	15	10,059		1,662

Digitized by Google

TABLE VII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION, BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race or people.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
Scotch	2	2	37	14	688	9	14		13	11	1		28	89		439		2
Slovak		3	54	99	272	245	168		163	18	9		11	3,479		4,904	1	31
Spanish		38	21		35	1	1	1	1			87		1	2	293		
Spanish-American		139														72		
Syrian	21	155	65	72	715	126	71	1	31	8	20		13	50	7	1,806	13	14
Turkish		4		5	49	6							1			52		
Welsh			3	10	30	4	6		9	2	5	1		17		207		
West Indian		11		1	20											18		
All other peoples					1											17		
Grand total	276	5,009	1,272	3,774	50,939	14,758	13,984	77	4,110	1,409	2,649	627	1,144	29,038	158	203,824	70	4,203

Race or people.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
African (black)	1			12	1					1								832
Armenian	1			32	1	122					2		1			1		1,151
Bohemian and Moravian	660	39		571	1			50		391	3	1		7	3	217		5,590
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	93			505		2		7		11		4		36	4	5	3	1,291
Chinese	2		96	76		4	1				1	1	2	82		13		1,631
Croatian and Slovenian	2,923	1	23	16,726	2	2	1	20	71	39	3	7	27	205	461	253	100	30,233
Cuban				1	60					1								2,423
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	8		14	38		1		16		8				29	90			1,004
Dutch and Flemish	51	3	6	141	6	19		42		29	107	1		15		207	2	4,117
East Indian				6			9							3				84
English	424	6	40	2,325	31	644	7	25	23	90	332	52	41	155	84	97	10	14,942
Filipino											2							120
Finnish	776	2	191	591		27	71	93	7	31	84	14	1	233		384	142	13,868
French	68	1	15	625	57	98	26			23	15	3		49	1	25		4,126
German	3,922	183	258	9,476	3	142	6	1,596	20	464	263	32	29	614	83	2,099	16	51,682
Greek	66		2	436		46	1		26	20	6	1	13	10	5	67		8,115

Digitized by Google

Hebrew	846	22	32	5,938		288	15	21	61	67	2	9	72	68	39	263		57,688
Irish	434	4	52	3,884		677	2	14	20	34	44	29	9	27	18	41	9	29,001
Italian (North)	361		64	4,824	31	208	2	53	60	230	171	157	36	190	153	237	108	27,620
Italian (South)	3,688		55	29,884	14	2,490	3	6	28	121	82	160	70	254	961	400	34	152,915
Japanese	2		130	9						1				2,419		1	1	14,455
Korean														2				28
Lithuanian	213			4,067		44		10		3	1	24	3	5	69	151		11,629
Magyar	3,695	1		8,302		4		1		22		22	75	8	232	70	6	23,610
Mexican					2					1								715
Pacific Islander											1							40
Polish	2,502	8	2	21,929		411		34	9	74	2	297	26	38	288	1,059	6	69,620
Portuguese			3	5		535											3	5,309
Roumanian	992	1		666		1			1	5					1			2,033
Russian	14			429		4		126	1	3		7	9	1		9		1,551
Ruthenian (Russniak)	328			4,133		15				1		23	14	3	28	5	3	7,533
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	457	10	348	2,110	10	494	9	1,302	5	189	468	122	9	1,396	20	3,658	92	55,780
Scotch	46	7	10	442	1	72			2	4	24	101	6	3	17	8	11	2,432
Slovak	3,153	1		19,930		11		11	1	18	2	34	23	28	333	242	24	36,934
Spanish	5			4	356	4				4		21		10				1,954
Spanish-American	1			2	63					1								496
Syrian	230	5		696	87	45	17	10	19	49		11	25	15	48	30		4,982
Turkish				10	3	4				3								165
Welsh	33			258		1		1		2	6	20	2	2	4	19	2	760
West Indian			1	11	55	1			1									137
All other peoples				2	10													147
Grand total	25,995	294	1,342	139,096	794	6,416	170	3,438	355	1,940	1,621	1,153	493	5,907	2,942	9,551	572	648,743

TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race or people.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
African (black)	1	4									5	4	1	1			15	8		
Armenian		3		2		1		1	8	2	17	15	21	17		3	54	6	3	1
Bohemian and Moravian				21		26	1	1	2	2	53	63	7	76	8	88	191	45		13
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		1	1	1		1				3	7	8	4	6			4	4		2
Chinese									3	23	26									
Croatian and Slovenian				14		2		3			19	39	10	65	3	22	139	9		8
Cuban	17	3		1			9	2	2	19	53	11	18				10	137		1

Digitized by Google

TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION, BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race or people.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												2	1	3		1	6	1		
Dutch and Flemish		2	1	20		1		2	4	3	33	32	5	27	5	28	63	14	1	25
East Indian	2						1	9		10	22									
English	100	56	3	171	19	17	22	26	59	89	562	61	20	87	2	77	230	347	19	64
Filipino									1	1	2									
Finnish		2	2	3	1					1	9	8		19		1	64	8		1
French	3	4	1	28		4	2	9	22	23	96	35	6	28	2	27	54	55	6	25
German	3	10	2	95	1	52	7	23	36	64	293	564	154	557	146	524	1,444	540	19	144
Greek		2		5		1			2	6	16	70	15	49	3	12	100	135		11
Hebrew	4	14	3	38	1	52	6	25	98	38	279	592	172	434	14	591	2,018	549	14	17
Irish	2	10	1	18	2	3	1	1	59	21	118	42	6	81	2	42	173	425	4	44
Italian (North)		8	2	34	1	27	1	27	6	10	116	116	146	157	5	35	242	57	3	24
Italian (South)	1	26	27	8	1	159	14	122	20	28	406	379	1,484	542	2	150	1,471	149	5	218
Japanese	15	30	12	13	2		29	9	23	89	222	23	102	33	3		110	392		2
Korean							2			1	3									
Lithuanian		1		2	1	3				4	11	5	5	10		10	49	4		
Magyar				9		6	1	3	2	2	23	24	12	180	8	41	201	25	1	7
Mexican	1	2	1			1			1	5	11	1	1				5			
Pacific Islander										5	5			1				1		
Polish		2		6		18		2	8	5	41	108	9	290	6	134	579	39	1	30
Portuguese													13				38	5	2	
Roumanian				2	1	1	2				6	2	2	5		1	15	3		
Russian				3		1		7		1	12	6	2	6		2	21	6	1	
Ruthenian (Russniak)		2				1			1		4	1		7	4	4	20			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	11	6	145	4	7	2	7	27	22	232	134	15	385	2	82	1,139	355	19	43
Scotch		6		37	1			2	4	10	60	18	4	27		11	50	26	3	18
Slovak				1		13		2	1	1	18	15		128	5	35	254	10		11
Spanish	6	5	1	4	1		4	5		15	41	7	3	4		4	14	276	2	3
Spanish-American		5		5	11	6	11	1	3	14	56	1	1	1		1	1	26		5
Syrian		13		1		2	1		6	3	26	4	11	36		9	108	39		
Turkish				1							1		2	1		1	1	3		
Welsh		3	1	6		1			3		14	2	4	11		4	11	10		3
West Indian				2				1	1	1	5						1	9		
All other peoples	14										14							3		
Grand total	170	225	64	696	47	406	116	290	402	521	2,937	2,392	2,256	3,274	220	1,940	8,895	3,721	103	720

Digitized by Google

Race or people.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
African (black)		1			92	2											88		8	
Armenian		9			3	9				3	1				1			2	48	12
Bohemian and Moravian	31	2	95	14	3	72	12		74	16	1		1	15	23		117	7	162	5
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		1	3	2	4	7				1				1			5		2	1
Chinese	7		22	8	459	219	8	18	222	11	1		3	5	11		64	56	60	15
Croatian and Slovenian				1	2	2	5		1	1		1	10				1		5	
Cuban																				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					143	6			14						6		2	2	6	
Dutch and Flemish	1	1	1	4	41	13	12	5	66	21			7	1	12		26		24	
East Indian					1															
English	116	14	2	100	350	131	174	16	776	86	13	49	39	11	114	6	56	33	51	7
Filipino					64															
Finnish	2			2	115	13	12	3	12	9		1	2		2		10	3	52	1
French	5	2	2	29	23	16	20	5	243	40	1	5	4	7	99		12	8	26	8
German	153	6	572	137	139	388	210	170	552	197	6	8	53	71	216	2	503	72	484	88
Greek	3	37		2	142	62	7	4	19	10	1			1	3		126	26	55	16
Hebrew	26	4	1	1	14	111	84	62	12	808	1	16	91	109	1,704		1,285	12	6,110	270
Irish	40	170	315	96	91	65	48	13	131	27	18	20	18	13	387	2	51	11	74	
Italian (North)	2	1		2	201	1,076	42	19	1,776	29	24	3	9	5	185	1	229	534	178	8
Italian (South)	150	4	6	26	1,219	1,870	144	89	186	114	5	1	28	17	1,306	1	2,707	460	1,934	9
Japanese		38	2	18	117	1	1	1	80	12	3		2	2	1		20	10	59	
Korean		3	21	3																
Lithuanian	16				1	9	15	5	131	13		4	1	2	12		18		67	3
Magyar	37	6	8	2	2	70	16	33	20	16		1	3	5	36		153	39	89	15
Mexican		6	133	16	330				4	3			2		19		1		1	
Pacific islander				3	15															
Polish	19	12	139	14	12	101	26	87	135	41	1	1	3	35	81	1	348	14	391	28
Portuguese					213	7	7	1		4					24		8	3		1
Roumanian		1	6	2		2	1	1	1	1				1	8		10		9	1
Russian	1		1	7	19	3	3	2	1	3			2		3		13		25	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)			3		2	5	1	3	7	1					3		16		14	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	51	18	5	152	2,297	187	199	36	72	222	3	4	30	45	222	24	188	71	227	20
Scotch	27	2		20	37	95	25	10	160	13	16	12	6	4	17	1	12	90	10	4
Slovak	53	1	95	10	5	67	15	35	85	11			1	16	11		169	8	103	57
Spanish	1	1		5	111	28	9		1	3			4		2	2	8	15	9	
Spanish-American		1		1	53	2			7				1		1		2		1	
Syrian		5	1	1	1	44	5	3	7	6			3	1	23		150	10	63	11
Turkish					8	1				1									5	

Digitized by Google

TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION, BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race or people.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												2	1	3		1	6	1		
Dutch and Flemish		2	1	20		1		2	4	3	33	32	5	27	5	28	63	14	1	25
East Indian	2						1	9		10	22									
English	100	56	3	171	19	17	22	26	59	89	562	61	20	87	2	77	230	347	19	64
Filipino									1	1	2									
Finnish		2	2	3	1					1	9	8		19		1	64	8		1
French	3	4	1	28		4	2	9	22	23	96	35	6	28	2	27	54	55	6	25
German	3	10	2	95	1	52	7	23	36	64	293	564	154	557	146	524	1,444	540	19	144
Greek		2		5		1			2	6	16	70	15	49	3	12	100	135		11
Hebrew	4	14	3	38	1	52	6	25	98	38	279	592	172	434	14	591	2,018	549	14	17
Irish	2	10	1	18	2	3	1	1	59	21	118	42	6	81	2	42	173	425	4	44
Italian (North)		8	2	34	1	27	1	27	6	10	116	116	146	157	5	35	242	57	3	24
Italian (South)	1	26	27	8	1	159	14	122	20	28	406	379	1,484	542	2	150	1,471	149	5	218
Japanese	15	30	12	13	2		29	9	23	89	222	23	102	33	3		110	392		2
Korean							2			1	3									
Lithuanian		1		2	1	3				4	11	5	5	10		10	49	4		
Magyar				9		6	1	3	2	2	23	24	12	180	8	41	201	25	1	7
Mexican	1	2	1			1			1	5	11	1	1				5			
Pacific Islander										5	5			1				1		
Polish		2		6		18		2	8	5	41	108	9	290	6	134	579	39	1	30
Portuguese													13				38	5	2	
Roumanian				2	1	1	2				6	2	2	5		1	15	3		
Russian				3		1		7		1	12	6	2	6		2	21	6	1	
Ruthenian (Russniak)		2				1			1		4	1		7	4	4	20			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	11	6	145	4	7	2	7	27	22	232	134	15	385	2	82	1,139	355	19	43
Scotch		6		37	1			2	4	10	60	18	4	27		11	50	26	3	18
Slovak				1		13		2	1	1	18	15		128	5	35	254	10		11
Spanish	6	5	1	4	1		4	5		15	41	7	3	4		4	14	276	2	3
Spanish-American		5		5	11	6	11	1	3	14	56	1	1	1		1	1	26		5
Syrian		13		1		2	1		6	3	26	4	11	36		9	108	39		
Turkish				1							1		2	1		1	1	3		
Welsh		3	1	6		1			3		14	2	4	11		4	11	10		3
West Indian				2				1	1	1	5						1	9		
All other peoples	14										14							3		
Grand total	170	225	64	696	47	406	116	290	402	521	2,937	2,392	2,256	3,274	220	1,940	8,895	3,721	103	720

Digitized by Google

Race or people.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
African (black)		1			92	2													8	
Armenian		9	2		3	9			1	3	1			2	1		88	2	48	12
Bohemian and Moravian	31	2	95	14	3	72	9		74	16	1		1	15	23		117	7	162	5
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin		1	3	2	4	7				1				1			5		2	1
Chinese																				
Croatian and Slovenian	7		22	8	459	219	8	18	222	11	1		3	5	11		64	56	60	15
Cuban				1	2	2	5		1	1		1	10				1		5	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian					143	6			14						6		2	2	6	
Dutch and Flemish	1	1	1	4	41	13	12	5	66	21			7	1	12		26	2	24	
East Indian					1															
English	116	14	2	100	350	131	174	16	776	86	13	49	39	11	114	6	56	33	51	7
Filipino					64															
Finnish	2	2	1	2	115	13	12	3	12	9		1	2		2		10	3	52	1
French	5	6	2	29	23	16	20	5	243	40	1	5	4	7	99		12	8	26	8
German	153	37	572	137	139	388	210	170	552	197	6	8	53	71	216	2	503	72	484	88
Greek	3	4	1	2	142	62	7	4	19	10	1			1	3		126	26	55	16
Hebrew	26	170	315	96	14	111	84	62	12	808	1	16	91	109	1,704		1,285	12	6,110	270
Irish	40	1		26	91	65	48	13	131	27	18	20	18	13	387		51	11	74	
Italian (North)	2	4	6	18	201	1,076	42	19	1,776	29	24	3	9	5	185	1	229	534	178	8
Italian (South)	150	38	2	21	1,219	1,870	144	89	186	114	5	1	28	17	1,306	1	2,707	460	1,934	9
Japanese		3		3	117	1	1	1	80	12	3		2		1		20	10	59	
Koream																				
Lithuanian	16	6	8	2	1	9	15	5	131	13		4	1	2	12		18		67	3
Magyar	37	6	133	16	2	70	16	33	20	16		1	3	5	36		153	39	89	15
Mexican				3	330				4	3			2		19		1		1	
Pacific islander					15															
Polish	19	12	139	14	12	101	26	87	135	41	1	1	3	35	81	1	348	14	391	28
Portuguese		1		1	213	7	7	1	4	1					24		8	3	1	1
Roumanian			6			2		1	1	1				1	8		10		9	1
Russian	1	1	2	7	19	3	1	2	1	3			2		3		13		25	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)			3		2	5	1	3	7	1					3		16		14	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	51	18	5	152	2,297	187	199	36	72	222	3	4	30	45	222	24	188	71	227	20
Scotch	27	2		20	37	95	25	10	160	13	16	12	6	4	17	1	12	90	10	4
Slovak	63	2	95	10	5	67	15	35	85	11			1	16	11		169	8	103	57
Spanish	1	1		5	111	28	9		1	3			4		2	2	8	15	9	
Spanish-American		1		1	53	2			7	1			1		1		2		1	
Syrian		5	1	1	1	44	5	3	7	6			3	1	23		150	10	63	11
Turkish					8	1				1									5	

Digitized by Google

TABLE VIII.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION, BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race or people.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Welsh	5			1	6	7	4	18	124	7	2	3			7		4		14	
West Indian					15		2						2		3			1	2	
All other peoples				1	115															
Grand total	746	348	1,416	698	6,465	4,691	1,109	662	4,920	1,731	102	129	325	367	4,542	40	6,402	1,489	10,369	584

Race or people.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agent's factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
African (black)						159	291			1	49		13	4	155		222	314	832
Armenian	2	6	1	40		15	375	1		11	236	1	131	33	38	15	466	293	1,151
Bohemian and Moravian	18	5	4	20	21	49	1,281			99	424	2	759	19	991	93	2,387	1,869	5,590
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin					1	3	59				204		802	7	20	1	1,034	191	1,291
Chinese						3	3						750	750	3	6	1,509	93	1,631
Croatian and Slovenian	8		1	8	6	33	1,540			46	5,083		20,309	13	1,487	26	26,964	1,710	30,233
Cuban		24	1			968	1,199	4		8	1		18	103	11	2	147	1,024	2,423
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian							193				275		250	7	25	3	560	251	1,004
Dutch and Flemish	1	52		15	4	31	540			24	486	2	1,055	35	253	34	1,889	1,655	4,117
East Indian							1						14	3	32	9	58	3	84
English	8	23	14	570	7	510	4,183	60	3	193	227	13	1,654	284	1,121	805	4,360	5,837	14,942
Filipino							64			1			1		28	5	35	19	120
Finnish			2			5	350	1		261	135		8,511	3	2,395	18	11,324	2,185	13,868
French	5	1	20	87	5	73	988	2	1	13	589	4	431	78	442	70	1,630	1,408	4,122
German	190	46	44	267	96	480	9,273	5	2	460	4,208	29	11,872	728	5,705	500	23,509	18,611	51,686
Greek	5	14	1	8		17	922	2		105	3,818	6	1,641	226	83	32	5,913	1,264	8,115
Hebrew	517	232	196	127	19	1,063	17,841	4		58	317	11	5,316	2,246	5,122	542	13,616	25,952	57,688
Irish	5	1	3	157	8	131	2,160	9	1	146	1,140	19	8,121	150	13,583	304	23,473	3,250	29,001

Digitized by Google

Italian (North)	10	2	11	186	5	81	5,429	1		9	6,455	10	10,143	173	1,281	132	18,204	3,871	27,620
Italian (South)	31	2	33	357	4	173	15,301	2	1	140	39,128	6	58,396	433	4,929	469	103,504	33,704	152,915
Japanese			3	5		61	1,047	3	6	5,212	451	24	1,558	1,205	173	166	8,798	4,388	14,455
Korean						15	15							1		5	6	4	28
Lithuanian	11	2	2	2		17	430			2	131		7,412	13	1,306	12	8,876	2,312	11,629
Magyar	51	2	1	7	23	53	1,326			27	5,405	1	10,716	52	2,309	44	18,554	3,707	23,610
Mexican	1					10	381	1		4	1		4	13	22	53	98	225	715
Pacific islander							17			1				1	2	3	7	11	40
Polish	67	1	8	47	47	116	2,971	3		116	2,522	3	41,062	61	8,339	92	52,198	14,410	69,620
Portuguese	3			4		3	332	2		4	214		1,857	8	889	10	2,984	1,993	5,309
Roumanian	2		1	1	1	6	80			3	119		1,638	16	25	7	1,808	139	2,033
Russian	1		1			10	144			141	38		753	11	25	10	978	417	1,551
Ruthenian (Russniak)			1	1	2	1	97			1	782		4,499	1	1,032	2	6,317	1,115	7,533
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	27	21	28	31	20	297	6,671	10	2	775	2,158	2	23,582	114	13,064	253	39,960	8,917	55,780
Scotch	1		1	76	2	34	832	4	1	18	32	3	253	29	199	155	694	846	2,432
Slovak	23		2	4	26	38	1,294			74	4,599	2	18,092	15	4,258	42	27,082	8,540	36,934
Spanish		16	1	1		448	978	1		12	146	1	320	111	45	31	667	268	1,954
Spanish-American		2				4	112			28			7	54	23	42	154	174	496
Syrian	3	5	2	26		13	595			158	1,128	1	616	198	408	15	2,524	1,837	4,982
Turkish							23			12	23		44	19	4	5	107	34	165
Welsh	2	2		1	1	16	269			5	37		63	12	65	23	205	272	760
West Indian		1				6	42						14	4	20	6	44	46	137
All other peoples							119		1		1		2	9	1		14		147
Grand total	992	460	382	2,048	298	4,932	79,768	115	18	8,168	80,562	140	242,679	7,242	69,913	4,042	412,879	153,159	648,743

TABLE IX.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION.

Destination.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Alabama				3	1					1	5		2	3		2	3	3	1	
Alaska													2					2		
Arizona				4							4			2				2		2
Arkansas									2	1	3	2		2	1	1	5	3		
California	29	24	7	90	7	13	18	22	25	63	298	59	34	71	3	28	167	281	1	28
Colorado				2		3		1	3		9	19	3	16	1	3	31	8		6
Connecticut		3	2	10		3	1	4	9	3	35	40	42	82	3	31	161	35	2	8
Delaware												2	1	3		1	11	3		
District of Columbia					1					4	5	2	3	2	1	2	6	7		1
Florida	19	6	1			1	8	2	1	13	51	20	20	4			42	346	1	3

Digitized by Google

TABLE IX.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Georgia						1					1	2	1	2		1	4	10		1
Hawaii	66	16		8	9	1	24	3	5	56	188	3	52	15			40	20	1	2
Idaho				1					1		2			2		2	4			
Illinois	1	14	3	41		26	2	13	24	20	144	150	71	280	23	194	676	256	9	57
Indiana		3		3		2				1	9	13	3	12	1	7	40	10	1	7
Indian Territory		1	1								2	3		1			4			
Iowa		3	1	1		1			3	1	10	14	4	50	2	20	97	25		14
Kansas		1				1				1	3	4	1	14		5	11	5		1
Kentucky		1								5	6			3	1	6	6	3		2
Louisiana		5		22	6	1	9	2	2	37	84	12	12	7	2	5	20	26		18
Maine				2							2	5	2	7		5	19	4		
Maryland		1		6		10			2	1	20	38	19	26	1	40	70	31	1	6
Massachusetts	1	23		37	3	30	4	21	48	25	192	114	167	223	2	108	481	225	13	35
Michigan		5	2	8		3		1	4	2	25	31	12	55	3	27	128	29	3	63
Minnesota		1		7		1		1	9	2	21	26		74	3	23	208	62	2	6
Mississippi				1							1			1				1		2
Missouri		1		10		2		5	4	1	23	24	1	28	7	20	106	24	1	55
Montana					1			1			2	3		8	2	4	13	6		4
Nebraska		1				1			1		3	17		17		11	51	16	1	3
Nevada												1		2		1	3	1		
New Hampshire				2	1	2		2	1		8	2		6		2	14	1		1
New Jersey		8	1	19		27		20	14	13	102	111	112	157	12	95	470	83	4	31
New Mexico												2	1	1			3	2		1
New York	44	60	33	251	14	199	23	144	151	180	1,099	1,220	1,453	1,147	91	927	3,851	1,380	39	247
North Carolina		1									1	1					1			
North Dakota		1		2					1		4	5		13		1	45	14	1	
Ohio	2	4	4	25		12	3	4	5	6	65	65	29	176	8	62	376	58	3	17
Oklahoma				1							1	1		1		1	2			1
Oregon	2	1		3					2	6	14		5	2	1	3	18	25		1
Pennsylvania	3	23	6	100	1	50	7	33	51	34	308	264	130	575	40	221	1,186	258	8	63
Porto Rico	3	3		5		1	7	4	3	15	41	3	1	1		2	9	129		
Rhode Island		2		6		7		3	4	3	25	25	30	23	3	7	58	31	1	9
South Carolina				1						8	9	1		1			1	1		
South Dakota		1		1		1			4		7	7		14		2	35	8		
Tennessee						1			1	1	3	2		1		1	4	6		2
Texas		4		10			3		4	3	24	10	3	23	1	9	36	27		4
Utah		3				1		1	7		12	4		6		4	25	14	2	5
Vermont								1			1		1	11		3	10	2		2

Digitized by Google

Virginia				2		1			1	1	5	3	1	2			2	4		
Washington		2	3	5	1	1	7	1	3	13	36	14	28	16	2	6	100	180	3	2
West Virginia				1					2		3	2	2	13	1	8	15	3		1
Wisconsin		3		6	2	3		1	5	1	21	43	8	72	5	38	225	50	5	8
Wyoming												3		1		1	2	1		1
Total	170	225	64	696	47	406	116	290	402	521	2,937	2,392	2,256	3,274	220	1,940	8,895	3,721	103	720

Destination.	Iron workers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Alabama	1			2	12	1	1		28						4		2		2	1
Alaska					2				8								1			
Arizona					1	6			59	1					1		2			
Arkansas				1					6	2			1				3	1		1
California	3	6	2	23	1,233	82	11	13	291	37	1	7	15	3	83		64	26	80	4
Colorado	2	3	3	3	16	44	7	3	270	4	1		1		5		26	26	8	
Connecticut	23	7	22	16	81	125	35	21	28	23	1	2	6	12	107	1	173	20	122	6
Delaware			1	1	2	6	1	1		1					3		7	1	6	
District of Columbia			1		2			1	2						4		10		12	
Florida		1			190	6	11		1	5	1	1	11		4		8		19	
Georgia			1		4	1				1				1	1		3		7	
Hawaii				2	119	1			5	3	1				1		3	6	9	
Idaho						1			19	1					1			1		
Illinois	48	17	133	49	193	232	72	63	420	99	10	10	20	33	150		380	39	458	47
Indiana	5	1	14	3	2	14	5	1	57	20		2		2	7		16	11	10	
Indian Territory						6			27								2			
Iowa	3	1	5	3	35	17	9	9	45	13		2	5		19		42	3	34	4
Kansas	2			2	6	9	2	3	82			1	1		4		9	6	4	
Kentucky		1		1			1		1	1				1	1		4		9	1
Louisiana	1	2	2	4	92	17	2	3	7	2		1	1		9		38	4	10	
Maine			1	1	7	14	2	3	5	4			2		6		13	15	14	1
Maryland	5	2	29	8	35	22	11	21	13	15		2	3	1	24		44	2	149	3
Massachusetts	56	19	32	72	318	328	82	29	95	99	7	13	21	17	368		584	143	713	28
Michigan	13		17	9	63	74	15	12	337	14	1	4	4	9	26	1	84	25	64	2
Minnesota	1		11	23	86	53	32	14	68	38			5	10	40		76	19	74	7
Mississippi					2				1						2		1		1	
Missouri	2	2	22	8	24	131	8	13	76	16	1		3	4	17		48	6	74	2
Montana	1		1		18	47	2		58	4					5		4	1	6	
Nebraska	4		5	3	10	8	3	4	10	9				1	6		8		17	3
Nevada					3	4			6				1	1	1		4	1	3	
New Hampshire			1	1		4	2	1	7	4				2	7		15	5	6	1
New Jersey	29	22	98	38	163	194	66	40	69	65	4	8	12	22	173	1	393	45	324	38
New Mexico			1			1			19	2				1	1		2	1		1
New York	238	227	557	266	2,980	1,925	400	228	635	971	56	47	155	170	2,686	31	2,872	640	6,625	296
North Carolina				1		3											1		5	

Digitized by Google

TABLE IX.—REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Iron workers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
North Dakota	1		4	2	14	10	2	3	9	2		1		1	7	1	10	1	7	
Ohio	68	1	102	16	74	116	41	30	158	40	3	1	10	16	59	1	235	16	209	17
Oklahoma			1				1	1		1							1		1	
Oregon			1		25	4	3	1	3	2			1		5		2	1	3	
Pennsylvania	210	20	291	94	295	919	208	110	1,578	154	3	12	32	41	525	1	952	279	1,040	93
Porto Rico	1			7	17	12	7		2	1			6	2	9		11	2	7	
Rhode Island	12	7	2	11	60	41	12	4	9	19	1	6	3	1	62		75	12	58	6
South Carolina					1														2	1
South Dakota	2		2		20	11	3	2	22	5				2	7		12	2	11	1
Tennessee	1			1	2	3	1		2	1	1	1					6	2	9	2
Texas	2	5	9		20	22	3	3	29	14	2	2		2	6		22	3	20	1
Utah			1	7	8	17	4		77	2	1	3		1	40		11	4	7	
Vermont	2				1	33	2		11	1					4		8	81	5	
Virginia		1	1		6	12	4		1	2	6		1		2		10		15	1
Washington	3	2	2	5	123	18	10	1	69	6		3		2	10		20	12	30	
West Virginia	2		9		9	28	6	5	51	3					4		24	6	6	
Wisconsin	5	1	31	14	90	65	22	19	100	24	1		5	9	36	3	59	20	68	16
Wyoming			1	1	1	4			44								2	1	6	
Total	746	348	1,416	698	6,465	4,691	1,109	662	4,920	1,731	102	129	325	367	4,542	40	6,402	1,489	10,369	584

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agent's factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
Alabama	3	1		1		5	78			2	47		111	14	12	2	188	143	414
Alaska							15				13		41	1	4		59	14	88
Arizona				2			78			1	43		80	3	2	1	130	46	258
Arkansas				1		4	34				36		44	2	4		86	43	166
California	14	1	2	7	1	162	2,843	12	2	382	2,298	12	3,463	653	943	454	8,219	3,733	15,093
Colorado	2	2	2	7	3	9	534			57	927	2	1,646	13	287	13	2,945	805	4,293

Digitized by Google

Connecticut	14	3	12	66	4	48	1,382			3	2,180	2	6,486	58	2,338	80	11,147	4,271	16,835
Delaware				2		6	59				105	1	443	3	46	1	599	163	821
District of Columbia						6	62	1		1	27		108	10	42	2	191	100	358
Florida		37		1		1,534	2,266	5		17	67	1	146	140	193	8	577	1,501	4,395
Georgia	3			1			44			4	32		56	11	13	2	118	94	257
Hawaii		1	1			60	345	4	5	4,756		3	245	515	22	37	5,587	3,794	9,914
Idaho							31			7	28		93	7	23	3	161	97	291
Illinois	72	15	23	47	39	239	4,624	2	1	235	6,151	4	19,365	290	4,488	203	30,739	10,338	45,845
Indiana	4	1		13	5	23	310			11	337	3	1,342	16	176	16	1,901	811	3,031
Indian Territory							43				41		68	1	5		115	90	250
Iowa	5	4	3	6	2	30	525			77	566		1,625	39	674	25	3,006	1,523	5,064
Kansas	1		2	3	4	8	190			54	200		462	10	115	4	845	932	1,970
Kentucky	2	1		3		1	49			2	39		35	6	25	3	110	111	276
Louisiana	2	1	1	1	1	12	315		6	21	1,979		419	169	60	16	2,670	1,940	5,009
Maine	2	1	2	9		3	147	2		20	85		499	12	202	19	839	284	1,272
Maryland	7		3	9	4	49	693			37	225	1	1,090	69	176	28	1,626	1,435	3,774
Mass	31	58	27	512	7	251	5,278	16		347	4,985	4	19,042	668	8,555	660	34,277	11,192	50,939
Michigan	8	5	5	10	5	48	1,206			254	1,116	2	7,033	60	1,228	45	9,738	3,789	14,758
Minnesota	12	4	3	6	2	55	1,043	2		285	914	1	6,393	54	2,060	39	9,748	3,172	13,984
Mississippi	1						12			4	3		13	7	4	1	32	32	77
Missouri	17	1	4	11	4	39	799			29	498		1,362	47	268	43	2,247	1,041	4,110
Montana	1			5		5	198			13	272		532	7	178	11	1,013	196	1,409
Nebraska	4		2	3	1	11	228	1		66	246		694	8	262	8	1,285	1,133	2,649
Nevada						3	35			2	134		289	2	17	6	450	142	627
New Hampshire				31		1	114			5	53		466	8	234	21	787	235	1,144
New Jersey	51	12	11	238	27	146	3,364	7		11	4,246	9	11,345	155	2,719	148	18,640	6,932	29,038
New Mexico							39				19		70	1	5		95	24	158
New York	527	234	234	576	85	1,357	35,373	38	3	235	23,413	42	57,082	3,175	33,036	1,376	118,400	48,952	203,824
North Carolina							12				7		17	2	5		31	26	70
North Dakota	2	1				7	164	1		214	453		942	5	396	17	2,028	2,007	4,203
Ohio	42	10	6	34	28	87	2,214	1		68	4,020	2	12,734	79	1,169	81	18,154	5,562	25,995
Oklahoma	1					1	14			12	34		36	1	17		100	179	294
Oregon					1	3	110			50	87		481	55	131	12	816	402	1,342
Pennsylvania	131	56	30	267	54	563	10,703	13	1	185	20,736	26	73,653	426	6,749	313	102,102	25,983	139,096
Porto Rico	5	2	1			13	250			13	26	1	91	76	47	16	270	233	794
Rhode Island	4	1	1	131	4	27	756	2		12	717		2,360	32	881	119	4,123	1,512	6,416
South Carolina						1	9				6		92	5	6		109	43	170
South Dakota	3	1	1	1	3	4	181			104	452	1	899	6	321	9	1,792	1,458	3,438
Tennessee	1						49			1	73	1	95	5	18	6	199	104	355
Texas	1	1	2	5	7	5	299			123	128	2	413	35	80	9	790	827	1,940
Utah	2	2		13		15	275	4		45	79		336	11	130	58	663	671	1,621
Vermont				4	1	1	183			5	93		598	5	82	2	785	184	1,153
Virginia	1					5	80			1	56	1	146	8	9	4	225	183	493
Washington		1	3	6	1	25	703			279	542	17	2,507	206	462	55	4,068	1,100	5,907
West Virginia	2			2		6	208				880		1,340	9	74	3	2,306	425	2,942
Wisconsin	14	2	1	14	5	52	1,130	4		117	770	2	3,475	41	887	62	5,358	3,042	9,551
Wyoming		1				2	72			1	78		276	1	33	1	390	110	572
Total	992	460	382	2,048	298	4,932	79,768	115	18	8,168	80,562	140	242,679	7,242	69,913	4,042	412,879	153,159	648,743

Digitized by Google

Information has been compiled in the foregoing tables showing the States and Territories to which alien steerage arrivals during the past year were destined, their professional occupations, and the races or peoples of which they were members. Attention is again called to the fact, disclosed by these tables, that the newcomers congregate around or in the large urban settlements, a fact that suggests, as a means of averting the dangers of alien colonies and facilitating the amalgamation with the people of this country of the steadily increasing stream of alien immigration, appropriate action, either State or Federal, for their distribution to points where their services can be best utilized and they can most speedily learn the benign effects of industrious and law-observing life.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Austria-Hungary					13	78	93
Belgium	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136
Denmark	762	490	470	527	154	1,565	1,473
France	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314
German Empire	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741
Italy	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514
Netherlands	986	1,201	168	342	369	339	349
Norway	1						20
Portugal	116	203	85	88	92	22	104
Russian Empire and Finland	74	108	314	156	129	134	135
Spain	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336
Sweden	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179
Switzerland	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696
United Kingdom:							
England	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615
Ireland	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,351	16,800	36,545
Scotland	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954
Wales	601	492	320	547	554	366	632
Europe not specified	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432
Total Europe	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268
China	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280
Other Asia	4	5	1	8	14	7	9
Total Asia	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289
Africa	26	8	20	119	48	8	12
British North America	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,538	3,388
Central America	277	11	5	7	9	31	8
Mexico	401	342	301	243	207	197	101
South America	85	130	116	204	148	90	139
West Indies	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575
All other countries	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1 145
Grand total	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925

Countries.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Austria-Hungary	136	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425
Belgium	411	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002
Denmark	738	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083
France	2,128	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007
German Empire	41,155	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225
Italy	694	594	1,318	1,585	1,549	1,489	2,893
Netherlands	520	572	1,613	2,598	718	1,134	1,066
Norway	265	84	9,220	2,510	4,296	16,068	13,216
Portugal	48	383	249	320	294	87	255
Russian Empire and Finland	385	217	999	618	376	527	1,130
Spain	681	902	613	862	876	1,123	668
Sweden	1,192	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443
Switzerland	1,022	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075
United Kingdom:							
England	29,349	25,964				35,673	60,957
Ireland	69,161	51,018	133,061	126,289	115,392	40,786	56,996
Scotland	3,136	3,195				7,751	12,521
Wales	856	382				660	1,011
Europe not specified	29,222	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216
Total Europe	181,099	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184

Digitized by Google

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
China	5,240	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740
Other Asia	2	11	25	60	63	68	85
Total Asia	5,242	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825
Africa	25	46	32	26	21	72	31
British North America	3,642	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411
Central America	1	1	6	5	2	3	33
Mexico	78	139	244	237	292	320	463
South America	142	128	225	266	197	90	69
West Indies	494	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679
All other countries	391	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508
Grand total	191,114	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203

Countries.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Austria-Hungary	4,887	4,410	7,112	8,850	7,658	6,276	5,396
Belgium	774	738	1,176	817	615	515	488
Denmark	2,015	3,690	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695
France	3,137	9,317	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856
German Empire	82,554	141,109	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298
Italy	2,816	4,190	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195
Netherlands	993	1,909	3,811	2,444	1,237	855	591
Norway	9,418	11,421	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588
Portugal	290	416	24	60	763	471	1,291
Russian Empire and Finland	1,208	2,665	4,972	5,868	8,981	5,700	7,132
Spain	558	595	541	485	601	518	665
Sweden	10,699	13,464	14,303	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991
Switzerland	2,269	3,650	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686
United Kingdom:							
England	56,530	69,764	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161
Ireland	57,439	68,732	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569
Scotland	11,984	13,916	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135
Wales	899	1,214	840	665	449	324	281
Europe not specified	16,078	65	104	130	77	86	74
Total Europe	264,548	351,265	396,380	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092
China	7,135	7,788	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594
Other Asia	102	37	39	61	57	153	39
Total Asia	7,237	7,825	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633
Africa	23	38	22	14	35	41	16
British North America	47,082	40,176	37,871	32,960	24,051	22,471	22,116
Central America	4	8	38	20	15	15	7
Mexico	402	569	606	386	610	631	445
South America	96	101	163	144	132	156	87
West Indies	1,251	1,351	1,657	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390
All other countries	707	3,473	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071
Grand total	321,350	404,806	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Austria-Hungary	5,150	5,963	17,267	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571
Belgium	354	512	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576
Denmark	2,105	3,474	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202
France	4,159	4,655	4,313	5,227	6,003	4,821	3,608
German Empire	29,313	34,602	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676
Italy	4,344	5,791	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510
Netherlands	608	753	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198
Norway	4,759	7,345	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974
Portugal	660	392	260	171	42	176	701
Russian Empire and Finland	3,595	4,942	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226
Spain	457	457	389	484	378	262	299
Sweden	5,330	11,001	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552
Switzerland	1,808	3,161	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386
United Kingdom:							
England	18,405	24,183	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918
Ireland	15,932	20,013	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344
Scotland	3,502	5,225	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060
Wales	243	543	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901
Europe not specified	48	58	80	131	274	246	504
Total Europe	100,832	133,070	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206

Digitized by Google

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
China	8,992	9,604	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279
Other Asia	22	56	37	92	50	82	231
Total Asia	9,014	9,660	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510
Africa	12	17	21	25	32	56	13
British North America	25,568	31,268	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584
Central America	50	9	44	29	20	9	23
Mexico	465	556	492	325	366	469	430
South America	88	69	88	110	91	77	65
West Indies	1,019	1,123	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208
All other countries	1,421	2,054	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553
Grand total	138,469	177,826	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Austria-Hungary	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,987
Belgium	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026
Denmark	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125
France, including Corsica	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678
German Empire	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168
Gibraltar		8	12	18	13	9	13	
Greece	172	104	313	782	158	524	1,105	660
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	13,642	21,315	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,631
Malta	4	7	1	3		1	6	
Netherlands	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141
Norway	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325
Poland	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,024	1,194	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400
Roumania	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	
Russian Empire and Finland	17,158	17,800	30,766	33,487	33,916	35,598	47,426	81,511
Spain	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	4,078
Sweden	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845
Switzerland	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886
Turkey in Europe	138	176	206	207	252	206	265	1,331
United Kingdom:								
England	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309
Ireland	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383
Scotland	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177
Wales	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729
Europe, not specified	39	54	130	12	16	32	43	
Total Europe	353,083	329,529	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876
China	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)
Other Asia	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(a)
Total Asia	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(a)
Africa	112	122	40	65	187	112	103	(a)
Australasia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(a)
British North America	38,291							
Central America	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	(a)
Mexico	323							
South America	44	246	366	440	427	438	664	(a)
West Indies	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)
All other countries	115	87	78	76	91	240	297	8,787
Total immigrants	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Austria-Hungary	57,420	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989
Belgium	3,324	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577
Denmark	7,720	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660
France, including Corsica	3,621	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117
German Empire	78,756	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304
Greece	1,072	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104

a Included in all other countries.

Digitized by Google

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	72,145	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375
Netherlands	6,199	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284
Norway	15,515	9,111	7,580	8,855	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484
Poland	16,374	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,631	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307
Roumania		729	523	785	791	900	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196
Russian Empire and Finland	42,310	39,278	35,907	51,445	25,816	29,828	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro							52	108	657	851
Spain	206	925	501	351	448	577	385	355	532	975
Sweden	35,710	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894
Switzerland	4,744	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344
Turkey in Europe	625	298	245	169	152	176	80	285	387	187
United Kingdom:										
England	27,931	17,747	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877	10,402	9,951	12,214	13,575
Ireland	43,578	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	31,673	35,730	30,561	29,138
Scotland	6,215	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797	1,724	1,792	2,070	2,560
Wales	1,043	1,001	1,602	1,581	870	1,219	1,324	764	701	763
Europe not specified		60	24	9	25	1	6	2	18	37
Total Europe	429,139	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068
China	472	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649
Japan	1,380	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270
Other Asia	540	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336	4,468	4,064	5,865	6,352
Total Asia	2,392	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271
Africa	(a)	24	36	21	37	48	51	30	173	37
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	(a)	244	141	112	199	201			498	566
British North America		194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396	540	636
Central America	(a)	32	21	17	6	7	159	42	150	305
Mexico		109	116	150	91	107	161	237	347	709
South America	(a)	a39	36	35	49	39	89	124	203	337
West Indies	2,593	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711
All other countries	5,606	70	14				1,027	441	1	103
Total immigrants	439,730	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743

b Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.
a Included in all other countries.

The above table gives the immigration into the United States from each country for the fiscal years 1885 to 1902, inclusive, arranged to agree in form with the reports of arrivals of passengers issued by the Bureau of Statistics prior to the use of the present tabulated forms.

To enable students to secure a record of the number of alien arrivals during the calendar year, Table XI is submitted, showing, by their nationality, those who migrated to this country in the twelve months ended December 31, 1901.

Digitized by Google

TABLE XI.—ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS, BY NATIONALITIES, IN THE UNITED STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Countries.	Immigrants.	Countries.	Immigrants.
Austria-Hungary	133,805	China	2,503
Belgium	1,840	Japan	6,996
Denmark	4,168	India	48
France, including Corsica	2,684	Turkey in Asia	6,136
German Empire	22,159	Other Asia	38
Greece	5,319		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	143,131	Total Asia	15,721
Netherlands	2,315		
Norway	13,436	Africa	130
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	3,978	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zeland	334
Roumania	5,768	Philippine Islands	226
Russian Empire and Finland	87,384	Pacific islands, not specified	35
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	776	British North America	601
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	757	British Honduras	47
Sweden	24,859	Other Central America	178
Switzerland	2,257	Mexico	701
Turkey in Europe	273	South America	243
United Kingdom:		West Indies	3,952
England	12,740	All other countries	19
Ireland	29,777		
Scotland	2,257	Grand total	522,573
Wales	701		
Europe, not specified	2		
Total Europe	500,386		

Table XII repeats the information presented in the table of the same number given in the last annual report, but adds to its scope by extending the period covered thereby back from 1856 to 1820 and forward to include the fiscal year 1902.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1902, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending September 30—		Year ending December 31—	
1820	8,385	1851	379,466
1821	9,127	1852	371,603
1822	6,911	1853	368,645
1823	6,354	1854	427,833
1824	7,912	1855	200,877
1825	10,199	1856	195,857
1826	10,837	January 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123
1827	18,875	Year ending June 30—	
1828	27,382	1858	191,942
1829	22,520	1859	129,571
1830	23,322	1860	133,143
1831	22,633	1861	142,877
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832	60,482	1862	72,183
Year ending December 31—		1863	132,925
1833	58,640	1864	191,114
1834	65,365	1865	180,339
1835	45,374	1866	332,577
1836	76,242	1867	303,104
1837	79,340	1868	282,189
1838	38,914	1869	352,768
1839	68,069	1870	387,203
1840	84,066	1871	321,350
1841	80,289	1872	404,806
1842	104,565	1873	459,803
January 1, to September 30, 1843	52,496	1874	313,339
Year ending September 30—		1875	227,498
1844	78,615	1876	169,986
1845	114,371	1877	141,857
1846	154,416	1878	138,469
1847	234,968	1879	177,826
1848	226,527	1880	457,257
1849	297,024	1881	669,431
1850	310,004	1882	788,992
October 1 to December 31, 1850	59,976	1883	603,322

Digitized by Google

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1902, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending June 30—Continued.		Year ending June 30—Continued.	
1884	518,592	1894	285,631
1885	395,346	1895	258,536
1886	334,203	1896	343,267
1887	490,109	1897	230,832
1888	546,889	1898	229,299
1889	444,427	1899	311,715
1890	455,302	1900	448,572
1891	560,319	1901	487,918
1892	479,663	1902	648,743
1893	439,730		

Tables XIII and XIV are in substance reproductions of Table VI, but the figures are given in relation, respectively, to the two periods of six months each constituting the calendar year 1901.

TABLE XIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	40,497	19,108	59,605	1,595	61,200
Belgium	665	414	1,079	484	1,563
Denmark	1,012	915	1,927	426	2,353
France, including Corsica	1,049	638	1,687	2,767	4,454
German Empire	7,091	4,917	12,008	8,003	20,011
Greece	1,394	82	1,476	68	1,544
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	39,204	15,747	54,951	2,427	57,378
Netherlands	421	240	661	514	1,175
Norway	2,939	2,419	5,358	349	5,707
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	956	679	1,635	110	1,745
Roumania	2,007	1,917	3,924	99	4,023
Russian Empire and Finland	23,245	17,409	40,654	988	41,642
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	315	69	384	6	390
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	383	56	439	729	1,168
Sweden	5,656	6,096	11,752	736	12,488
Switzerland	623	382	1,005	699	1,704
Turkey in Europe	74	20	94	54	148
United Kingdom:					
England	4,151	3,295	7,446	11,218	18,664
Ireland	4,394	7,636	12,030	2,488	14,518
Scotland	710	527	1,237	2,525	3,762
Wales	243	194	437	149	586
Europe, not specified	2		2		2
Total Europe	137,031	82,760	219,791	36,434	256,225
China	854	36	890	83	973
Japan	4,247	766	5,013	114	5,127
India	42	1	43	10	53
Turkey in Asia	2,589	1,249	3,838	231	4,069
Other Asia	13	3	16		16
Total Asia	7,745	2,055	9,800	438	10,238
Africa	28	5	33	49	82
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	108	65	173	191	364
Philippine Islands	99		99	1	100
Pacific islands, not specified	14	6	20	1	21
British North America	272	108	380	1,577	1,957
British Honduras	21	21	42	2	44
Other Central America	84	26	110	411	521
Mexico	393	87	480	283	763
South America	82	38	120	298	418
West Indies	1,536	493	2,029	2,582	4,611
All other countries	14	4	18	20	38
Grand total	147,427	85,668	233,095	42,287	275,382

Digitized by Google

TABLE XIV.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Other alien passengers.	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	86,639	25,745	112,384	2,316	114,700
Belgium	1,094	404	1,498	393	1,891
Denmark	2,669	1,064	3,733	445	4,178
France, including Corsica	958	472	1,430	1,984	3,414
German Empire	10,927	5,369	16,296	6,721	23,017
Greece	6,473	155	6,628	136	6,764
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	106,528	16,896	123,424	3,881	127,305
Netherlands	1,050	573	1,623	721	2,344
Norway	9,409	2,717	12,126	421	12,547
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,167	1,505	3,672	200	3,872
Roumania	1,649	1,623	3,272	116	3,388
Russian Empire, and Finland	48,619	18,074	66,693	1,386	68,079
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	450	17	467	4	471
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	486	50	536	641	1,177
Sweden	13,768	5,374	19,142	619	19,761
Switzerland	1,033	306	1,339	588	1,927
Turkey in Europe	83	10	93	34	127
United Kingdom:					
England	3,956	2,173	6,129	10,344	16,473
Ireland	8,542	8,566	17,108	1,780	18,888
Scotland	872	451	1,323	2,123	3,446
Wales	228	98	326	117	443
Europe, not specified	34	1	35		35
Total Europe	307,634	91,643	399,277	34,970	434,247
China	742	17	759	63	822
Japan	6,167	3,090	9,257	77	9,334
India	45	5	50	46	96
Turkey in Asia	1,620	765	2,385	185	2,570
Other Asia	20		20	2	22
Total Asia	8,594	3,877	12,471	373	12,844
Africa	4		4	56	60
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	123	88	211	263	474
Philippine Islands	27		27	4	31
Pacific islands, not specified	30	6	36		36
British North America	191	65	256	1,269	1,525
British Honduras	5	4	9	10	19
Other Central America	98	46	144	276	420
Mexico	138	91	229	201	430
South America	153	64	217	253	470
West Indies	1,861	821	2,682	2,093	4,775
All other countries	84	1	85		85
Grand total	318,942	96,706	415,648	39,768	455,416

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS.

The various recommendations in regard to amendments to the alien contract labor laws made in former reports of the Bureau have found fitting expression in legislation which passed the House and reached the Senate calendar, with favorable report from the Senate Committee on Immigration, during the last session of Congress. The measure referred to (H. R. 12199) enlarges the scope of the contract or agreement feature, as well as extends the prohibition to include work of a nature which the courts, in construing the existing laws, held to be not within the meaning or intent of Congress in enacting such legislation. The express exceptions are retained in the proposed law and the limitation of the right to import alien labor is enlarged by striking out the proviso that such labor must be used on "new industries, etc.", giving employers the right to import alien labor at any time provided they can not secure similar labor, unemployed, in the United States.

Digitized by Google

The same bill also provides for the temporary detention of aliens discovered to be under contract, in the event that their evidence appears necessary to convict the contractors at whose instance they attempted to violate the law.

It is hoped that during the coming session of Congress this measure will finally pass and receive the Executive approval, since it not only embodies the result of administrative experience as to what is requisite to make effective the purpose of the prohibition against the introduction of alien labor under contract, but it also relaxes the present law so as to favor American industries, so far as such relaxation does not involve an injustice to the American laborer.

As will appear from the statement of receipts and disbursements of funds under the control of the Bureau, which is given further on in this report, there was expended of the appropriation of $150,000 for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws during the fiscal year 1902 the sum of $141,553.90, leaving a balance on hand of $8,446.10.

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

The somewhat sanguine view expressed in the last annual report of the Bureau as to the effect of careful examination by the United States Marine-Hospital surgeons upon the transportation lines bringing diseased aliens to American ports has not been confirmed by the experience of the past year. The increase of alien immigration has been not quite one-third over that of 1901, but the comparative increase of diseased aliens for the same period has been more than two to one. The same races which exhibited the largest number of diseased persons last year maintain their preeminence in this respect for the year under consideration, as the accompanying statement shows:

Race.	1901.	1902.	Race.	1901.	1902.
Poles	50	140	Greeks	10	12
Hebrews	49	107	Finns	10	28
Italians	40	90	Lithuanians	7	31
Japanese	30	29	Croatians and Slovenians	1	21
Syrians	28	76	All others	47	77
Slovaks	14	24			
Germans	12	67	Total	309	709
Irish	11	7			

These figures show conclusively the necessity for legislation which shall inflict upon the transportation lines, who have the means of protecting themselves from the effect of a violation of the law by competent medical inspection at the port of foreign embarkation, a penalty proportioned to the gravity of the risk to the health of the American people for bringing diseased aliens to ports of this country. The present penalty is the mere return of the diseased alien at the cost of the offending line. This, however, is virtually no penalty. Even if not collected from the alien or his friends, the actual outlay is so insignificant as hardly to be capable of calculation, and when so paid by others it makes business for the offending lines which collect passage both ways, thus constituting an actual premium on violations of the law in this respect. The measure before Congress, already referred to with approval, deals wisely and equitably with this subject by

Digitized by Google

imposing a fine of $100 for each case of a diseased alien brought to a port of this country, such fine to be assessed upon the offending line by the Secretary of the Treasury upon satisfactory evidence that the fact and nature of the disease could have been detected by the exercise of reasonable care before the embarkation of such alien.

There is, in the opinion of the Bureau, no other provision in the contemplated legislation on immigration, admirable as that legislation is in most respects, so important to the well-being of the American people as this. It metes out, with a judgement equally firm and equitable to all interests, such a punishment as willful and danger-threatening disobedience of the law deserves, and as will protect no less the people of this country from imported disease than law-observing transportation companies from dishonest competition and the imposition of fines for unforeseen and unforseeable conditions.

It is with unmixed gratification that the Bureau reports recent action by the parliament of the Canadian Dominion excluding from admission thereto aliens afflicted with loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases. This legislation has not as yet been put into operation by Order in Council, but it is learned that it soon will be, and the Bureau feels assured that, when such action is taken, the most discouraging factor in the administration of the provisions of the immigration laws for the exclusion of disease will have been removed. With a penalty such as that provided in bill H. R. 12199 for lines bringing diseased aliens to our ports and the ports of Canada closed to such aliens, it will be possible to accomplish the intended protection of our people from imported disease.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

The annual arrivals of aliens at ports of Canada professedly destined to the United States are shown, for the past six years, in the following table:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	6,542
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	7,344
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	11,550
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	20,011
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	21,674
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	29,199

From evidence constantly accumulating it became so palpable that the numbers reported as so coming represented such a small portion of the aliens securing admission to the United States across the Canadian boundary, and it furthermore seemed so certain that many of the prohibited classes, particularly diseased aliens, finding it impossible to pass inspection at ports of this country, resorted to the Canadian route, that a new agreement was made with the Dominion transportation companies and a special immigration officer, with a full corps of assistants, was placed at Montreal and given authority over all the inspectors on the border from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Eastport, Me.

The result has been most gratifying, as will be seen from the report of the said officer, given herewith.

No. 233 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Montreal, Canada, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the same being a review or recapitulation of the work done in pursuance of Bureau letter No. 27158, dated August 30, 1901:

On September 1, 1901, I arrived at Montreal and established an office for the purpose of conducting the business incident to the placing on a uniform basis and under

Digitized by Google

one management all the inspectors located at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Eastport, Me., and all between those two stations, on either side of the international boundary line, known as border inspectors.

To say that conditions as they then existed were chaotic is to put it very mildly, for want of system and lack of anything approaching adequacy of inspection could not well have been more painfully manifest.

Every inspector had his own way of enforcing the law, and I need not do more than invite the Bureau's special attention to the annual report of the Commissioner-General for the year ended June 30, 1901, to indicate what a woefully disappointing return the Government realized as a direct result of this lack of system, order, and uniformity of practice. For that entire period only 395 cases of exclusion are recorded, and what gives painful emphasis to this surprisingly low record is the startling fact that not one solitary case of exclusion on account of disease is recorded for the time specified.

Official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, show that 21,000 alien immigrants were duly inspected and passed at eastern Canadian ports for the United States, and that 26,000 alien immigrants were admitted at eastern Canadian ports destined to Canada. The former were duly inspected at the docks where the ships landed their passengers and were given certificates of admission to the United States, and if the matter had ended there there would have been no cause for complaint; but it did not end there. On the contrary, a very large percentage of the aforementioned 26,000 were not bona fide Canadian immigrants, but were really destined to the United States, and being conscious of their inability to satisfactorily pass the same inspection as the aforementioned 21,000, or the hundreds of thousands who annually submit themselves for examination at United States ports, they resorted to this subterfuge to defeat the ends of the law.

From this report it will be seen that those aliens classified as Canadian immigrants, but who are simply so classified to conceal their real intentions, furnish in the aggregate a greater amount of specific disease and general inadmissibility than all the immigrants examined at all the United States ocean ports of entry combined, including Quebec, St. John, and Halifax. At first glance this may be regarded as an extravagant statement, but an analysis of the records of all the above-mentioned ports and a comparison thereof with the statistical records herewith submitted will amply attest its incontrovertibility.

In view of this fact is it not all-important that European immigrants giving Canadian destinations, particularly those ostensibly settling east of Sault Ste. Marie, should be kept under the strictest surveillance, with a view to preventing their unlawful entrance into the United States?

I venture to affirm that failure to adopt such a course has virtually nullified the good effect of the work of inspection at the United States ports, and at Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

It is not to be presumed that all of the 26,000 destined to Canada subsequently went to the United States; but it is now known beyond a doubt that very large numbers of them did enter the United States without any inspection whatever, and the extent to which the law was thus violated will not be fully appreciated until statistical information taken from the records made during the period of actual border inspection has been considered.

The records at the Atlantic ports of the United States show that less than 1 per cent of those applying for admission to the United States are of the excluded classes, and that percentage was maintained at Canadian ports where immigrants for the United States were examined.

That of itself speaks well for the general character of the immigrants thus applying for admission to the United States, but their excellence is strongly emphasized by contrast with those classified in the 26,000 destined to Canada, for it has been demonstrated that fully 50 per cent of all alien immigrants from Europe attempting to enter the United States via this jurisdiction since September 1, 1901, have been of the excluded classes. Precise data on this point will be furnished in subsequent pages of this report.

My first duty was that of notifying all inspectors in this jurisdiction what the future system of inspecting immigrants was to be and of informing transportation companies concerned what the new order of things involved for them. I devoted as much time as could be spared from the Montreal office to visiting the various inspection stations with a view to establishing a uniformity of practice. It took much time and patience to break up old and useless methods and to institute new ones, to locate the unguarded stations and to fill them with new men, so that fully four months elapsed before it could be truthfully said that anything like an efficient system had been established, nor can it be said to be a perfect system even now.

With a view to giving the Bureau a proper idea of the system now in operation it may be well to state that at the main office, Montreal, we have 3 inspectors, 2 clerks,

Digitized by Google

1 physician, and 1 interpreter. The inspectors examine applicants for admission to the United States, make out certificates of admission and manifests for the statistical division, and verify landings from companies' manifests that the head tax may be lawfully collected. They also serve as members of boards of special inquiry and inspect all trains departing thence for points in the United States, with a view, by cooperation with border inspectors, to insure that no excluded immigrants shall by any possible means effect an entrance to the United States.

At every place where a railroad crosses the border, with two exceptions, immigrant inspectors are stationed, from one to four at each crossing, according to the number of trains to be inspected. All told there are thus 44 inspectors, together with interpreters, physicians, clerks, and janitors, under this jurisdiction, constituting a total force of 64 persons.

Not a train or boat on any railroad or regularly chartered boat route enters the United States in this jurisdiction without being inspected. Not a day has passed during this year without one or more alien immigrants being removed from a train or boat and returned to Canada, or deported to Europe via a Canadian or a United States port.

During the early part of this year and the closing months of last year the Hebrews outnumbered the aliens of all other races applying at the border for permission to enter the United States, but the list of rejections was so great and the expense of maintaining those rejected so heavy that since February the list has steadily declined, until the months of April, May, and June show practically no applicants whatever of the Jewish race. Aliens of other races, notably Italians, Syrians, and Armenians, have continued in increased numbers to so migrate from Canada to the United States.

That a Canadian destination is given by a very large number of people from Europe who are either diseased or likely to become public charges, as a subterfuge, there can be no doubt. Experience amply establishes that fact, but we have also the sworn statements of many rejected aliens to confirm that experience. Why they seek this mode of reaching the United States is easy to comprehend when they are seen, for in appearance they are the very essence of all that is undesirable in the way of acquisitions to our population from foreign countries.

I have had the honor to represent the Bureau in the capacity of an inspector of Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Canadians, and the various peoples of Europe, and I unhesitatingly assert that no human beings who ever came under my observation presented a more forlorn and hopelessly unimprovable appearance than those who have attempted to enter the United States via the Canadian border during my incumbency of this office. The Canadian route to the United States is known to every unscrupulous agent in Europe, and is by that means made known to the very dregs of society, many of whom having been rejected at United States ports sought this easy mode of escaping the effect of official vigilance.

To give a detailed account of all our experiences in checking this undesirable stream would be to surfeit you with horrifying instances of the imposition, cruelty, and wrong to which many of these unfortunate victims have been subjected, not only by the European agents, who are the first to mislead and overcharge them, but also by their "guides," who receive and succor (?) them here until they conduct them to the border. I shall therefore avoid making a report voluminous enough to include all this, and shall confine myself to the main features of the work you have done us the honor to assign us.

In reporting the number of aliens we have admitted and the number we have excluded it is not conceded that these figures comprise all who gain admission to the United States. On the contrary, I am constrained by the facts within my knowledge to report that hundreds of inadmissible aliens have eluded us, have entered the United States, and are now enjoying an unlawful domicile therein.

When conclusive evidence to this effect was brought to my attention I endeavored to cope with bands of professional smugglers who were bringing such aliens in by wagons or by boats over routes widely apart from the regularly appointed and well-guarded places of entry. I am glad, however, to be able to report that we have succeeded in arresting 9 smugglers, 4 of whom have already been convicted and sent to prison, and the remaining 5 now in jail are awaiting action by the grand jury, and that all of the immigrants with the smugglers at the time of their arrest have been duly deported.

So it may be fairly presumed that we have broken up as nefarious a gang of offenders as ever bade defiance to the mandates of law.

Digitized by Google

We have established six boards of special inquiry, each of which has found it necessary to exclude a large number of those whose applications have been brought before it.

Immigrants attempting to enter the United States without a certificate of admission at any of the following places: Charlotte, Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, Nyando, Malone, Fort Covington, or Rouse Point, N. Y., Alburg, St. Albans, Island Pond, or Newport, Vt., Lowelltown, or Houlton, Me., must be returned by the inspector on duty at said point to Montreal for a hearing by board of special inquiry, and to this rule we owe a great deal of whatever success we may have achieved.

I deem it incumbent upon me to invite special attention to the following fact:

In the list of rejections will be found 419 excluded because they attempted to enter the United States in violation of the alien contract labor law. Investigations of cases of this character frequently indicate that the contractor has sent direct to Europe for them, counseling them to come to him via Canada, and directing them as to the precise point at which they should enter the United States, at which place he (the contractor) is present, either in person or by proxy, to receive them.

It can not be doubted that hundreds of Europeans have thus been taken into the United States who would have found it impossible to effect an entrance at any United States port.

The Bureau will observe that, owing to the limited time we have for making inspections at border stations, whenever the evidence given shows an alien to be inadmissible upon one ground, no further examination of him is made, so that it is not known whether any of the 419 immigrants excluded for violation of the alien contract labor law were afflicted with disease, but it may be assumed that as large a percentage of them was diseased as of those who were inspected by the physicians.

The same is true of the 235 excluded under the heading "No certificates." The latter class is composed of those intercepted at border stations, on highways, and on navigable streams, and who were returned to Montreal for examination by board of special inquiry, but who refused to be examined, leaving us to infer that they were fully conscious of their physical infirmities and that, therefore, it was useless to appear before a board of special inquiry.

Indeed, it would be fair to assume that all those designated "No certificates" suffered from some form of excludable disease, for they have avoided inspection at Quebec, avoided inspection at Montreal, and, when arrested at the border and forcibly returned to Montreal, have still refused to submit to any form of inspection, thereby rendering it impossible for us to make any statistical record of them or to collect head tax on them.

It can not be that Canada will much longer defer appropriate action in the line of excluding certain classes of diseases from that Dominion. This fact is shown by the debates in the Dominion Parliament during the latter part of April and early part of May, this year. These debates indicate that a very inadequate and erroneous view of the extent and scope of the work of the United States Immigration Bureau on the Canadian border is entertained, but they also reveal a very evident desire to have all the facts brought out with a view to correcting existing evils. This is gratifying, of course, but it is nevertheless a fact that much that appears menacing to us is regarded with comparative indifference by the Canadian government.

This is to be accounted for on the theory that the Canadian government is expending approximately a half million dollars annually to induce immigration, whereas the United States expends a similar amount in an effort to restrict immigration. Proceeding from diametrically opposite standpoints, it is not unnatural that directly opposite results are attained.

Canada carries on an active propaganda in many lands and utilizes all of its resources to induce emigration thence to its territory, and it is but natural to expect that when the drag net is promiscuously thrown out the average of the catch will be below the standard of fitness required for a successful life in Canada—and this is the very result realized.

Canada, of course, draws many desirable immigrants to her broad and fertile acres by this process and this feature is particularly gratifying from every point of view, being mutually beneficial to Canada and to such immigrants. But Canada does not hold all she invites, and, unfortunately for the United States, the offscourings of Europe which Canada receives but fails to hold have been in the habit for years past of coming unhindered into the United States.

It is not asserted that the government directly participates in the carrying of worthless immigrants to Canada, but its policy not only makes such a contingency

Digitized by Google

possible, but is directly responsible for it. In the first place, no inspection whatever is made of immigrants by the Canadian government except at quarantine. Any person who can pass quarantine is an acceptable immigrant, from which it will plainly appear how unwise such a policy is if individual fitness rather than numerical accession is the true standard of desirability, or if, as has been so well said, "the character of the units determines the character of the aggregates."

Not only is Canada's need of and desire for immigration conducive to a continuation of this policy, but the readiness with which European immigrants have been able to proceed to the United States after a brief and temporary residence in Canada has furnished an outlet for the contaminated stream which, if properly stemmed, would have furnished the Canadian people conclusive evidence of the irrationality of such a policy. Added to these features must be the influence of industrious, indefatigable steamship agents, on both sides of the Atlantic, who fatten on the proceeds exacted from the poor aliens who are all too often induced to part with their last dollar to purchase a ticket via Canada, on the assurance that that is an absolutely safe route to take, there being no obstacle to prevent their reaching their desired destination in the United States.

I offer, in this connection, the following extract from a paper read to the United States Senate Committee on Immigration on June 18, 1902:

"In order to show you that the old influences are still at work in Europe to induce aliens to evade the United States immigration laws by taking the route via Canada, I will read you a letter from our passenger manager in Antwerp dated May 24, 1902:

"'I inclose memorandum of our agents, Blank & Co. It shows that the rate of the Beaver Line is 125 francs to Quebec, 137 francs to Montreal, and to New York probably higher. Our rate to New York is 125 francs. I further inclose a statement of passengers that passed here. Considering that our rate is cheaper, our boats faster, superior, and sail direct, the question comes up, Why are they so successful? The question is answered by the memorandum in which Blank & Co. say "we give to the Beaver Line only the deficient passengers." That is the secret of the Beaver Line's large carryings. All the passengers who have been rejected at an Italian port, or who are deficient, or who have reasons to take advantage of the "landing without inspection," and prefer the certainty to the risk, travel by the Beaver Line.'

"The immigrants referred to as passing Antwerp for the Beaver Line, during April and May, number 1,113."

(See page 49, Senate committee hearing.)

Only one single steamship line is referred to in this quotation, but there are other lines doing business at Canadian ports whose methods are precisely described therein. It must not be overlooked that all of the immigrants who have applied at the "border" within this jurisdiction during this fiscal year are included in the Canadian official returns as bona fide Canadian immigrants, and yet it is an indubitable fact that as high as 90 per cent of those applying for certificates of admission into the United States made their respective applications within thirty days of their arrival in Canada, and 75 per cent of them made their applications within ten days after leaving the ship that brought them over.

We have collected from the following steamship companies—Hamburg-American Line, Franco-Canadian Line, Allan Line, Beaver Line, Dominion Line, and Thompson Line—$1,492 on that number of passengers applying for admission to the United States, though classified as Canadian immigrants. This tax does not represent all who applied for admission, because, in the first place, we have not been able to levy said tax on those who arrived in Canada prior to November 30, 1901, the terms of the agreement under which we are working precluding it.

By virtue of said agreement a large number of applicants was untaxable. Another source of loss in this respect has been the utter failure of scores of immigrants to remember the name of the ship by which they arrived, and again a loss has been experienced by our failure to find the names given to us by the immigrants on examination of the Canadian manifest. This is to be accounted for by the custom of many Europeans of using their own names, their mothers' family names, and marriage names indiscriminately, thus creating a confusion of names resulting in the defeat of attempts to collect the head tax due on their account.

The amount thus lost in the aggregate is in excess of $1,000. Then, again, we have evidence sufficient to warrant the assertion that more than 1,000 immigrants have been smuggled into the United States without any inspection whatever, and of course head tax is lost on them, too, as well as all trace of record of their arrival. At all the stations on the border we have examined slightly in excess of 4,900 immigrants

Digitized by Google

who had given Canadian destinations when boarding the ship, and of these 2,028 have been found to be inadmissible for the following causes:

Ex-convicts	5
Prostitutes	3
Contract laborers	419
Assisted immigrants	15
Loathsome or contagious diseases	496
Insane	10
Paupers	812
Idiots	8
No certificates	235
Arrested in United States and deported to Canada	25
Total	2,028

Of these, 39 have been reported subsequently cured and admitted, leaving a net total of 1,989 rejections.

I have already stated that those classed as contract laborers and those classed "No certificates" may also have been ineligible on other grounds, and in the case of the latter, almost certainly so.

Contrast this record of disease with the results at United States ports and the showing is positively startling, and not only suggests that the present border inspection should be continued but improved and more vigorously prosecuted.

Under the hitherto unorganized and unsystematic methods of border inspection the number of destitute and diseased aliens who entered the United States via Canada is simply appalling.

The United Hebrew Charities of New York stated a short time ago that as many as 75 per cent of all their dependents came to them via Canada.

Pauperism and disease among this class of immigrants are on the increase alarmingly, and an intelligent and vigorous enforcement of the law is absolutely indispensable to keep them from acquiring a domicile in the United States.

Canada is not altogether uninformed as to the presence and painful effects of contagious disease. This fact is attested by the following quotation from a paper by W. Gordon M. Byers, M. D., assistant oculist and aurist, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, read before the Canadian Medical Association, Winnipeg, in August, 1901:

"* * * A trachomatous patient is a highly undesirable, for the most part a useless and a dangerous, citizen, and I see no reason why these individuals—or others, for that matter, suffering from certain diseases different from that under discussion—should be admitted to our country where only strong, active people are needed, no matter how slow the tide of emigration may be.

"Heretofore government authorities generally have not classed trachoma among the infectious diseases, but there is no reason why Canada should follow this blind lead. Better that such patients should be warned not to start on their journey to this country, but once here I think it only fair to the general body of the citizens that they should be sent back to the place from which they came. Twenty months ago, and again last autumn, I advocated in lectures the adoption of this measure. On both occasions the matter was brought before the notice of federal officials, but as yet the government has taken no steps in the matter.

"If the quarantine authorities were unable to deal with the matter, there are free hospitals at all the points of entry—Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, etc.—with competent specialists to whom doubtful cases might be referred. And under any circumstances, even should the government not feel disposed to adopt such radical measures as I have indicated, trachomatous patients should be referred to the institutions mentioned for treatment and admonition regarding the infectious nature of their trouble.

"I hope this short paper will elicit thought and discussion on the subject, but let it not be forgotten, if these remarks seem those of an alarmist, that the trachoma problem has had to be faced before this by at least one Government in Europe."

This, and other public statements concerning this disease, is reflected in the following bill:

["Passed by House of Commons, 1902. Bill No. 112. An act to amend the immigration act.]

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

"1. The immigration act, chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 24:

"'24A. The Governor-General may, by proclamation or order, whichever he considers most expedient, and whenever he deems it necessary, prohibit the landing in

Digitized by Google

Canada of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from any loathsome, dangerous, or infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country.

"'2. Such prohibition may be absolute, or may be accompanied by permission to land for medical treatment only, for a period to be determined as provided by order or proclamation.'

"2. Any person landed in Canada from a vessel in contravention of the immigration act or any Order in Council or proclamation lawfully issued thereunder, or any person landed for medical treatment who remains in Canada in contravention of such order or proclamation, may be apprehended without a warrant by any immigration agent or other government officer, and may be compelled to return or be taken on board the vessel, and by force if necessary, and every owner or master of a vessel who violates the provisions of this act, or who aids or abets any immigrant or passenger in acting in contravention of such order or proclamation, or who refuses or neglects to take back on board the vessel any such immigrant or passenger, shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars in the case of each and every of such immigrants or passengers."

This bill passed finally during the first week in May, 1902, was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and is now awaiting promulgation by the Ministry.

The enforcement of this bill will unquestionably improve the present situation as far as cases of disease are concerned, but it will in no wise affect it in cases of pauperism, crime, or contract labor.

To what extent it will effect a change in relation to cases of disease we must bide our time and judge from results rather than offer predictions, yet it will be surprising if it does not prove more or less disappointing even in this respect, for, in case of a disagreement of physicians, it is to be presumed that the Canadian official diagnosis will be the standard of action. However, the main thing is that this law makes certain deportations not only lawful but compulsory, whereas heretofore not a vestige of authority for forcible deportation has existed.

Not only has Canada had this question forcibly brought to her attention, but Great Britain herself has at last decided to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject of the immigration into Great Britain of diseased and pauperized immigrants. Note the following news item from the Glasgow Daily Mail of March 30, 1902:

"ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

"An attempt to deal thoroughly with the question of the immigration of undesirable and low-class foreigners to this country is at last to be made, and the London Gazette of Friday announced the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the whole subject. The Commissioners are Lord James of Hereford (chairman), Baron Rothschild, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, K. C., Sir Kenelm Digby, Major Evans-Gordon, Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., and Mr. William Vallance, the Clerk to the Whitechapel Guardians. Extraordinary powers are given them in the matter of inspection of premises and the examination of persons, documents, and records. They are to report as speedily as possible on 'the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the Metropolis, and the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in British Colonies.'"

From this the inference is to be drawn that the deportation from the United States to Great Britain of undesirable immigrants who sailed from a British to a United States port, and who are not necessarily British subjects, is making itself felt, and no doubt the outcome of the proposed investigation will be decidedly interesting to the Bureau.

Pending the results of the operation of the new Canadian law and the work of the above-named Royal Commission, it would seem to be highly important, indeed actually necessary, that no relaxation of efforts in this jurisdiction should be allowed; on the contrary, the two remaining unfilled stations should be supplied with a competent inspector each at the very earliest convenience of the Bureau; the force of inspectors ought to be maintained at not less than its present numerical strength, and none but young, intelligent, vigorous, active men should be assigned to duty therein, men who can endure the hardships of long and tiresome train journeys and long night watches, as well as able physically to cope with smugglers and bands of immigrants eagerly bent on entering the United States regardless of lawful prohibitions.

It is not a wise policy to make a number of stations secure and leave a few stations indifferently protected. The professional smugglers know every opening along the line, and to successfully cope with them every gap must needs be well and suitably guarded.

Digitized by Google

I append report of medical examiner, Dr. James Barclay.

RECAPITULATION.

1901.

Examined and refused admission.

CAUSE.	
No certificates	0
Contract laborers	113
Paupers or persons likely to become public charges	281
Insane	0
Idiots	0
Ex-convicts	0
Loathsome or contagious diseases	0
For immoral purposes	1
Arrested and deported to Europe after having effected unlawful entrance to the United States	0
Total	395

1902 (TEN MONTHS).

Examined and refused admission.

CAUSE.	
Prostitutes	3
No certificates	235
Contract laborers	419
Paupers or persons likely to become public charges	812
Insane	10
Idiots	8
Ex-convicts	5
Loathsome or contagious diseases	496
Assisted immigrants	15
Arrested and deported to Europe after having unlawfully entered the United States, via Canada, 11; via New York, 55.[a]	
Arrested and deported to Canada after having unlawfully entered the United States	25
Total	2,028
Whole number examined	4,985
Whole number rejected	2,028
Head tax collected from steamship companies on immigrants examined at border	$1,492
Smugglers of immigrants arrested:	
Tried and convicted	4
In prison pending trial	2
On bail pending trial	3
Total	9

[a] The 66 enumerated under this head are accounted for in border rejections, and are therefore omitted in grand total.

There remains little or no necessity for comment on these figures. It will strike even a casual reader very forcibly that such a record of pauperism and disease is the direct result of an intelligently conceived plan on the part of designing persons to defeat the objects of the United States immigration laws by attempting to bring into the United States alien immigrants who not only could not effect a landing at a United States ocean port, but who could not secure passage to a United States port by any reputable ocean steamship company.

A vigorous, intelligent enforcement of the law at all border stations can not fail to bring about a material improvement in present methods, and to this end I earnestly recommend that this course be unremittingly pursued.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT WATCHORN,
Special Immigrant Inspector.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF U. S. MEDICAL EXAMINER,
Port of Montreal, Canada, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit my report as medical officer temporarily in charge at Montreal, Canada, from September 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

I examined in this period about 2,500 immigrants, and have certified to following number of cases of disease:

Trachoma	275
Favus	96
Favus and trachoma	2
Trachoma and tumor of testicle	1
Amaurosis	1
Hernia	9
Syphilis	8
Tuberculosis	12
Tabes dorsalis	2

Digitized by Google

Heart disease	1
Filth	1
Hydrocele	1
Barber's scurvy	1
Spastic paraplegia	2
Idiots	2
Held for observation	35
Total	449

Of the above I reexamined 35 cases of trachoma and 22 cases of favus, whom I again certified to be suffering from disease. I also held for observation 15 cases of trachoma and 20 cases of favus.

Of entire list (449) above-mentioned cases who were suffering from disease 39 were eventually cured and granted certificates of health.

Persons afflicted with old age and debility were not refused certificates, these cases being left to the Board to deal with.

Respectfully,

JAMES BARCLAY, M. D.

ROBERT WATCHORN, Esq.,
Special Immigrant Inspector, Montreal, Canada.

Below is published the agreement with the transportation lines of Canada, under which the Montreal station was established, with the interesting results above reported by Special Inspector Watchorn.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION AND CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION LINES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

In consideration of the mutual benefits and advantages which shall ensue to the steamship, railway, and transportation companies of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America by the inauguration of immigrant-inspection stations at the ports of landing in the said Dominion, for aliens destined to the United States, by U. S. commissioners and inspectors of immigration, acting under the provisions of the United States laws now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, so far as the same may be found applicable, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may from time to time impose by virtue of the act of Congress of the United States approved March 3, 1891, the undersigned steamship, railway, and transportation companies transporting aliens to and within the said Dominion of Canada, parties of the first part, and T. V. Powderly, Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States, of the second part; subject, however, to the approval and ratification of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, on behalf of the United States Government, hereby agree:

1. That all aliens arriving in Canada, destined to the United States, shall be inspected at any one of the following ports: Halifax, N. S.; Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., and Victoria, B. C., and the holders of certificates, duly signed by the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at any one of the said ports, shall be entitled to admittance to the United States without further examination by the United States immigration officers at any one of the places of entry to the United States along the border as to their right to enter, except upon their identification and their surrender of said certificates to such officials, and the said certificates must be in the following form:

Form No. — 1524. Under Dept. Circular No. — of ———.

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
Port of ——— ———,
———, 1901.

Immigration certificate.

This is to certify that ——— ———, a native of ———, sex ———, who arrived at the port of ——— per steamship "———," on the ———, 19—, has been duly inspected and registered, and will be admitted into the United States upon presentation and proper identification and surrender of this certificate to any immigration officer at the frontier. The description of the holder of this certificate is as follows: Age, ———; height, ———; weight, ———; color of hair, ———; color of eyes, ———.

Remarks: (Indicating special features, such as blemishes, deformities, destination, etc.)

——— ———,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

Surrendered at ——— to Inspector ——— ——— this —— day of ———, 190–.

Digitized by Google

2. That the examination at Canadian ports of aliens destined to the United States shall be, in all respects, similar to that now conducted at ports of this country, such of them as are not clearly entitled, in the opinion of the examining inspector, to admission, to be taken before a board of special inquiry whose decision shall be final, unless reversed upon appeal, as provided for in section 5 of the act of March 3, 1893.

3. That all aliens arriving at said Canadian ports who are adjudged inadmissible to enter the United States shall be refused the certificates herein called for, and the steamship company bringing such aliens shall be required to return them to the countries from which they respectively came.

4. That the masters, or owners, or agents of vessels bringing aliens destined to the United States to said Canadian ports shall be required to furnish to the U. S. commissioners of immigration at said ports access to complete manifests of all alien passengers crossing upon vessels of their respective lines, and in addition thereto complete manifests of all alien passengers destined to the United States such as are now required by law in the cases of vessels bringing aliens to the ports of the United States; and that said masters, owners, or agents shall pay the sum of one dollar for each and every alien brought to a Canadian port and destined to the United States, to the U. S. commissioner of immigration at said port.

5. All such moneys collected as provided in the foregoing regulations shall be transmitted by said U. S. Commissioner to an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of "Immigrant Fund," in the same manner as other miscellaneous collections are reported by Collectors of Customs of the United States. Statement of such receipts, under this agreement, must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury on forms to be furnished by the Government for that purpose.

6. Said U. S. Commissioners of Immigration shall give bond to the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), with sureties approved by the Secretary of the Treasury conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties and the remittance of above collections. They shall make monthly reports to the U. S. Commissioner-General of Immigration, and such other reports from time to time as he may require, upon blanks to be furnished by the Treasury Department, of all aliens arriving at their stations destined to the United States. They shall have charge of all immigration officers at their respective stations and shall utilize their services in all matters pertaining to immigration.

7. That all aliens not provided with certificates as required who shall apply at the border line between Canada and the United States within one year after arriving at a Canadian port shall be required to return to such port or any port designated under sections one and seven of these regulations, for payment of head tax, examination, and certificate described in rule 1 hereinbefore, provided

"That emigrants destined in good faith for Canada, who shall apply as above for admission to the United States within one year after arrival in Canada, who shall have settled at a point west of Quebec, shall be held for investigation by the Board of Special Inquiry at Montreal, Canada; Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, New York; Detroit, Port Huron and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Pembina, North Dakota, and Sumas, Washington; the decision of said Boards of Special Inquiry shall have the same effect as the decisions of Boards of Special Inquiry at United States ocean ports."

8. That all facilities in the way of accommodations, access to aliens, and the keeping of aliens apart from the public until after inspection shall be afforded to the immigrant inspectors of the United States at the ports of landing to enable them to make such inspection as is required by the laws of the United States.

9. It is expected that the railway and other transportation companies in the Dominion of Canada will not sell to any aliens en route to any part of the United States tickets for their transportation, or transport them in cars or vessels from the port of entry, until after they have exhibited their certificates as herein provided, and will not knowingly transport any rejected or undesirable aliens or those who are by law prohibited from entering the United States into its territory, but will return the rejected aliens to the port at which they arrived.

10. United States officers charged with the execution of the immigration laws and regulations along the Canadian border will, at the end of each month, and from time to time as may be required, report in writing to the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, upon blanks to be prescribed by him, the number of immigrants passing through their respective districts, and the foreign ports at which they landed.

11. That the various steamship lines parties to this agreement shall return from some port of the United States, at their own cost and expense, such aliens as, having been brought into Canada upon their respective lines, have become public charges in the United States within one year thereafter from causes existing prior thereto, in like manner as aliens who have become public charges under similar conditions are now returned by lines which bring them to ports of this country.

Digitized by Google

12. That the immigration regulations now in force, under date of April 9, 1900, known as the "Immigration laws and regulations," shall apply, in so far as it may be practicable, to the inspection of aliens coming through the Dominion of Canada destined to the United States.

13. That this agreement shall take effect on and after the 31st day of October, 1901, or as soon thereafter as it is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall be subject to cancellation by either of the parties hereto on sixty days' written notice to the other party.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.,
Per D. W. CAMPBELL.
H. & A. ALLAN (Allan Lines).
For DOMINION LINE,
DAVID TORRANCE & Co., *Agents.*
GRAND TRUNK R'Y,
Per W. E. DAVIS,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y,
By ROBT. KERR,
Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. V. POWDERLY,
U. S. Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Signed in triplicate at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of November, 1901.

The foregoing agreement is hereby approved.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1901.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND NATURALIZATION.

The Bureau can only reiterate, with the emphasis arising from an additional year of experience, its recommendations made in the reports of the past three or four years in regard to keeping a record of departing aliens, and of making suitable arrangements for the distribution of aliens now congested at the centers of large population to points where they can supply the demand for labor. These subjects have been so thoroughly treated heretofore that it seems hardly necessary to do more herein than refer to former reports.

With respect to the bearing of alien immigration on naturalization, however, it appears so important a subject for the consideration of Congress that I can not refrain from repeating the recommendation of former reports thereupon, and urging that you bring the matter earnestly to the attention of the legislative branch of the Government. As was stated two years ago—

embarrassment has repeatedly been caused during the year by aliens—it is believed fraudulently—securing citizens' papers and claiming the custody, as of right, of their alleged families, such action being taken by them after the latter had been refused a landing upon the ground that they were among those expressly excluded by law.

By this means American citizenship, which should be regarded as a privilege to be sought from motives of patriotism and fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, is secured solely to defeat the operation of the immigration laws and to secure the landing of diseased, pauperized, or immoral aliens. Whether or not such a practice threatens the stability of our institutions by destroying that respect for them which is the only guaranty for their defense when in peril, certain it is that the laxity which prevails in accepting as evidence of the right to citizenship the statements of those whose purpose to make voters outweighs all other considerations, if unchecked, will in time impose upon the people of the United States the burden of many of the most objectionable citizens of foreign countries whom it is the express purpose of the immigration laws to exclude.

The necessity for the exercise of great care in sifting, with an eye single to the protection of American people and institutions, the vast number of arrivals from every country on the globe, who desire to live here and profit by the good order

Digitized by Google

and business prosperity which prevail under our forms of State and Federal government, is illustrated by daily experiences. To cite but one of many such, attention is directed to the killing of aliens by local mobs and riots and the undenied claims which the countries of their allegiance press for indemnity for the consequent damage alleged to have been sustained by their families, thus creating a condition in which this Government becomes a guarantor of the security of those who come here solely for their own interests and placing them in this respect in a position superior to that occupied by American citizens.

As an essay at meeting this difficulty, it does not appear out of place to suggest that an alien on his arrival should be required to state if it is his purpose ultimately to renounce allegiance to his own country and become a United States citizen. If he answers in the affirmative, the fact should be entered of record to be used at the expiration of the required five years of residence here in verifying his asserted right to naturalization papers. If he declares that it is not his intention to become naturalized, he should be required to state his purpose in coming to this country, which fact should also be recorded. In either case the greatest care should be exercised in ascertaining his fitness to land. The naturalization of aliens, which should be one of the most important functions of somebody, is now left to nobody until the alien himself thinks fit, or some politician who expects to think and vote for him believes he should become a citizen. Then the courts are appealed to, but no other tribunal has anything to do or say in the matter.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

As already stated herein, the measure now on the Senate Calendar, H. R. 12199, embodies practically all in the nature of amendatory legislation heretofore recommended by the Bureau. There is, however, one exception which is of too much importance to pass without comment. The limitation in section 1 of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1882, of the amount to be expended during any year for the administration of the immigration laws at any port to the amount collected as head tax at said port should be repealed. In my judgment, it sacrifices the efficient enforcement of the law to an apparent but delusive economy.

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1902, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Balance, June 30, 1901.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance, June 30, 1902.
Apalachicola, Fla	$5.00			$5.00
Astoria, Oreg	329.50	$12.00		341.50
Baltimore, Md	109,695.85	40,362.00	$12,380.88	137,676.97
Bangor, Me	5.00			5.00
Barnstable, Mass	330.50			330.50
Beaufort, N. C	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C	26.00			26.00
Belfast, Me	34.00			34.00
Boston, Mass	78,303.86	42,248.00	15,550.64	105,001.22
Brashear, La	70.50			70.50
Bridgeport, Conn	13.50	1.00		14.50
Brunswick, Ga	17.00			17.00
Buffalo, N. Y	38.00			38.00
Cape Vincent, N. Y	114.50			114.50
Charleston, S. C	53.00	3.00		56.00
Chicago, Ill	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi, Tex	4.50			4.50
Detroit, Mich	386.00			386.00
Duluth, Minn	338.50			338.50
Edgartown, Mass	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth, Me	.50			.50
Fall River, Mass	130.00			130.00
Fernandina, Fla	8.50			8.50
Galveston, Tex	4,135.10	1,166.00		5,301.10
Gloucester, Mass	176.50	1.00		177.50
Grand Haven, Mich	50.50			50.50
Honolulu, H. I	2,519.00	11,524.00		14,043.00
Jacksonville, Fla	139.00	32.00		171.00
Key West, Fla	41,193.90	5,150.00		46,343.90

Digitized by Google

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRATION FUND FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1902, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	Balance, June 30, 1901.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance, June 30, 1902.
Machias, Me	$6.00			$6.00
Marblehead, Mass	12.00			12.00
Marquette, Mich	502.50			502.50
Mobile, Ala	1,010.50	$100.00		1,110.50
New Bedford, Mass	4,941.00	326.00		5,267.00
Newbern, N. C	2.00			2.00
New Haven, Conn	32.00			32.00
New London, Conn	2.50			2.50
New Orleans, La	25,595.46	4,616.00	$1,626.92	28,584.54
Newport News, Va	874.00	10.00		884.00
New York, N. Y	896,704.77	639,044.67	315,898.53	1,219,850.91
Niagara Falls, N. Y	3.00	9.00		12.00
Norfolk, Va	46.50	8.00		54.50
Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Oswegatchie)	115.50			115.50
Oswego, N. Y	2.00			2.00
Pensacola, Fla	207.00			207.00
Philadelphia, Pa	79,082.86	17,281.00	13,299.27	83,064.59
Port Huron, Mich	621.50			621.50
Portland, Me	15,493.90	3,983.00	3,263.93	16,212.97
Portland, Oreg. (Willamette)	5,162.50	85.00		5,247.50
Portsmouth, N. H	1.00			1.00
Port Townsend, Wash	17,575.50	2,986.00		20,561.50
Providence, R. I	85.00	170.00		255.00
Richmond, Va	127.50			127.50
Rochester, N. Y	21.00			21.00
St. Augustine, Fla	110.00			110.00
Salem, Mass	9.00			9.00
San Diego, Cal	694.50	44.00		738.50
San Francisco, Cal	43,049.10	7,988.00	8,195.33	42,841.77
Savannah, Ga	37.00			37.00
Shieldsboro, Miss	56.50	2.00		58.50
Sitka, Alaska	14.50			14.50
Tampa, Fla	308.50	85.00		393.50
Wilmington, Del	45.00	3.00		48.00
Wilmington, N. C	2.00			2.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	26,176.53	26,370.00	15,148.51	37,398.02
Vancouver, British Columbia		2,790.00	9,788.58	1,775,395.49
Total	1,357,149.83	806,399.67	395,152.59	1,768,396.91
Less amount miscellaneous accounts, previous years	$435,421.13			
Less amount Quebec and Halifax expenditures exceeding receipts, years 1893 to 1896, inclusive	5,083.36			
Less amount Vancouver expenditures exceeding receipts, years 1893 to 1901, inclusive	12,821.11			
	453,325.60			453,325.60
	903,824.23			1,315,071.31
Less miscellaneous account fiscal year 1902	58,478.20			
Less expenditures Porto Rico	4,460.90			
Less amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1900	290,850.00			
Less amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1901	225,000.00			
Less amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1902	50,000.00			
	628,789.10		628,789.10	628,789.10
Total	903,824.23	806,399.67	1,023,941.69	
Balance on hand July 1, 1902				686,282.21

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md	$3,122.84	$3,096.26	$3,108.31	$3,053.47
Boston, Mass	3,507.14	3,637.79	3,769.42	4,636.29
Miscellaneous account	11,929.40	12,305.57	15,543.12	18,700.11
New Orleans, La	392.28	409.93	413.80	410.91
New York, N. Y	49,213.23	101,018.15	79,673.81	85,993.34

Digitized by Google

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1902, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES—Continued.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Philadelphia, Pa	$3,468.29	$3,230.08	$3,044.57	$3,556.33
Portland, Me	814.00	902.86	903.07	644.00
San Francisco, Cal	1,943.45	2,191.78	2,081.94	1,978.16
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	2,922.19	4,209.70	4,302.73	3,713.89
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,160.30	2,597.01	2,469.91	2,561.36
Total	79,473.12	133,599.13	115,310.68	125,247.86
Appropriation for the enforcement of alien contract-labor laws, 1902				150,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of alien contract labor law				141,553.90
Appropriation for the enforcement of Chinese-exclusion act, 1902				215,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of Chinese here in violation of law				219,529.59

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net balance on hand after payment of all expenses incident to the administration of the laws and regulations in regard to immigration, and of $50,000 on account of the new building on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, is $686,282.21. This is an increase over the balance on hand at the corresponding period last year of $298,307.98. The total expenditures for the execution of the immigration laws were, at the various points named in Table XV, $395,152.59; at other places, $58,478.20; total, $453,630.79. This total, of course, is exclusive of the expenditures involved in the administration of the alien contract-labor laws, which, as will be seen elsewhere, were made from a specific appropriation for that purpose of $150,000, and aggregated $141,348.61, and, furthermore, is exclusive of the payment from the "Immigrant fund" (the head-tax receipts) of $50,000 for the new building above referred to.

The sums of $98,625 and $18,000 were appropriated from the immigrant fund by act approved July 1, 1902, for improvements and alterations and the construction of a light steel structure, respectively, at Ellis Island immigrant station, and the sums named will be deducted from the balance on hand June 30, 1902, when the appropriations are exhausted.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

The four ports on the Atlantic coast receiving a steady stream of immigration and requiring a complete staff of officers, inspectors, registry clerks, interpreters, surgeons, and others under the supervision of commissioners are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. During a portion of the year the arrivals at Portland, Me., also are sufficiently large and continuous to require the presence of such officers there. Those coming to New York so far surpass in number the aliens seeking admission at all our other ports combined that the provision for suitable accommodation and inspection of immigrants at the first-named port has apparently somewhat obscured the same necessity at the smaller ports. It was assumed when the handsome structure recently erected on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, was completed

Digitized by Google

and turned over to its custodian, to be used for the accommodation of aliens pending the final determination of their admissibility under the provisions of our immigration laws, that the needs of the service at that port had been intelligently and liberally provided for, and that thereafter might be taken up in appropriate order consideration of the requirements for a similar object at other ports.

It is with deep regret, therefore, that the Bureau feels impelled by a sense of duty to report that the Ellis Island structure has in many respects failed to justify the reasonable expectations based upon the liberal expenditure made and the evident purpose of Congress to furnish an ideally perfect building for the use to which it was to be put. It is injudiciously designed in respect to the subdivision of the interior space for the various uses intended, resulting in the crowding of immigrants together in a manner detrimental both to their health and comfort, and in other respects imposing unnecessary hardship and discomfort upon them. Large as the cost has already been, this fault can be corrected in a measure by additions to the present buildings. What seems far more serious is the faulty material and construction, involving outlays for repair and reconstruction almost from the moment the building was accepted on behalf of the Government. Where the fault rests for these serious defects the Bureau can not say; it can only direct attention to them for your information and the enlightment of Congress.

The port next in importance to New York is that of Boston. Not near so many aliens seek an entrance there as at the former port, but the number is nevertheless large and the conditions involved in the enforcement of the law there are in some respects more embarrassing than at any other Eastern port. It receives, as New York also receives, alien passengers coming there at regular intervals by trans-Atlantic lines; but it also has what New York does not have to contend with — the embarrassment of handling passengers brought from Canadian ports. Some of the latter are Canadians, of whom no head tax can be collected under the provisions of law, and some are Europeans who have resided a greater or less time in the Dominion. Besides these there is an unceasing flow of countless small craft, schooners, etc., coming from various points in maritime Canada and arriving at all times, inspection of each one of which must be made to detect and prevent violations of the immigration laws. It requires no argument to prove that these conditions are such as to tax the ingenuity, industry, patience, and good sense of the inspection officers, even if every aid in the power of Congress to provide were furnished at that port. As a matter of fact, nothing has been furnished at Boston except a few office rooms on Long Wharf as a central meeting place for the officers, the conduct of clerical work and official correspondence, and the filing of records. The result is thus graphically stated in a report of Commissioner Billings, to whose unflagging energy and fidelity to the service it is a pleasure to bear witness:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30 instant, we shall have examined between 42,000 and 43,000 alien immigrants from trans-Atlantic ports. We shall also have examined about 20,000 aliens from Nova Scotian ports. These figures do not include American citizens in either case, which would swell the total by about 30,000. * * *

At New York the immigrants are landed at one place. The boarding officers at that port examine (only) the cabin passengers aboard ship. At Philadelphia and Baltimore the passenger ships stop at one place. At Boston we examine the cabin passengers on the ship. But instead of discharging the immigrants at one central

Digitized by Google

point, we have to go to at least eight different, widely separated docks to make our examinations.

We also have to examine the Nova Scotia passengers at their docks and have to sign cattlemen at different places, so that we are liable to be at South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, Chelsea, and the city proper the same day."

This condition seems sufficiently serious to call for reform simply in the interest of an effective economy of the services of administrative officers; but the importance of erecting a landing station is reenforced by the fact that detained immigrants must be kept on board the various vessels on which they were brought until their cases are finally disposed of. This means serious discomfort to the immigrants themselves, the wide separation at the same time of the inspectors and other officers and the chance of a defeat of the purposes contemplated by the law, through communication with and coaching by outside persons interested in landing proscribed aliens, or their escape.

I have, therefore, to recommend that the subject be called to the attention of Congress, with the urgent request that an appropriation be made for the building of a suitable immigrant station at the port of Boston. The most desirable site is believed to be on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, under the control of Congress, the fort on which, it is understood, is not now garrisoned. Provision for the construction of an immigrant station thereon might be made under any restriction as to the use of the site for military or defensive purposes that Congress might deem advisable. In any event, however, an early provision of the accommodations requested is of the greatest importance, particularly in view of the probability of a considerable increase in immigration through said port, of which there is abundant evidence.

The officers at the ports of San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Canadian ports at which immigrant stations are located have discharged the duties of their respective positions in a manner which deserves the support and commendation of the Bureau. During the ensuing year the port of Philadelphia will be supplied with more commodious quarters for the accommodation of the immigration officers, and at Baltimore arrangements are in process for improved landing facilities for alien arrivals.

PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE.

Gradually, during the ten years of its existence, the Bureau has, by a process of sifting, based upon actual experience of the qualifications of the officers assigned to it, secured a number of capable, intelligent, and thoroughly trained men. Of these I can not speak in terms of approval too positive, since the excellence of the past year's work is largely due to their intelligence and zeal. It has also others whose fitness for the work assigned to them remains to be demonstrated, as well as some who, unfortunately, lack in a greater or less degree the qualifications, physical or mental, to discharge with efficiency the very exacting duties essential to a successful enforcement of the law. It is impossible, with due consideration of the facts presented in this report, as well as of the vast capital and energy invested in the transportation business and the temptations offered for violations of the law by selfish and unscrupulous interests, individual and corporate, to deny the imperative necessity in this service, second in importance to the welfare of the American people to no other branch of the executive government, for officers of a high grade of ability and character. So

Digitized by Google

essential is this that, as proved by the constant experience of the Bureau, and as is shown by the report of Special Inspector Watchorn, given hereinbefore, the strength practically of the guard established on our boundaries, land and water, to defend us from the ingress of diseased, morally perverted, pauperized, and degenerate aliens, the social exuviæ of foreign governments, is little better than that of its weakest point.

Thoroughness and efficiency at any given point, if not supplemented by equal thoroughness and efficiency within the requisite limits required by varying local conditions, results in the mere diversion of the corrupt stream from the channels offering serious obstacles to others in which the obstructions are comparatively slight. Enforcement of the law under consideration is, in such a case, apparent rather than actual, however effective it may appear to those who have presented for their information the reports of work done at those ports only where the administration of the law is efficient. It is obviously useless, for example, in its final results, to exert care and skill at the great seaports of the country in discovering and rejecting aliens of the excluded classes, if those same aliens can, at the smaller ports or across our land boundaries, secure that entry to the United States which the laws forbid. The argument would be good if based upon a mere hypothesis; having the foundation of actual experience, it is irrefutable.

Such officers may be secured from the eligibles reported by the Civil Service Commission as having stood the test of a mental examination, though that examination fails necessarily to disclose anything respecting the executive capacity of the certified eligible. This must be tested by the six months' probational service. This would seem to insure the final appointment of capable officers only. But it must not be overlooked that the service, pending this experimental employment, is not infrequently injured, an injury that might in some instances be averted were it possible to secure, without the mental examination, temporary emergency appointees who, even though they might not be able to cipher, spell, compose, or show a knowledge of history, geography, or political science to the prescribed minimum limit, have yet shown, by that only conclusive test, efficiency in the actual discharge of the duties of the position to be filled, that they measure up both in letter and spirit to the true "merit system."

It is believed, therefore, that some modification of the literal rigor of the rules of the classified civil service, to meet the conditions above suggested, would be of value in enabling the Bureau to obtain the best available officers and still not conflict with the advancement of a genuine merit standard of appointment to the public service.

The Bureau has heretofore testified, with much satisfaction, to the high character of the work performed at the various ports, with one reservation. It can not now refrain from expressing its unqualified relief that the administration at the principal port of entry to the United States has been confided to competent and humane hands, in the implicit belief, confirmed by two months of actual experience, that the interests of the American people, the rights of the great lines engaged in the transportation of aliens, and the claims to fair and considerate treatment of the thousands impelled to seek in a land of promised justice and freedom the gratification of those aspirations, common to the human race, which have failed of realization in their own homes, will all hereafter receive justly proportioned consideration at the New York immigrant station.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL.

The Bureau desires to express its sense of the importance of occasionally detailing experienced officers for temporary service in foreign countries. By this means it has been enabled heretofore to obtain valuable information of concerted attempts abroad to circumvent the efforts to enforce the provisions of the immigration laws, and thus to adopt timely and effective measures to make such attempts abortive. Information has also been obtained as to the character of the examinations made by the various transportation lines to detect inadmissible aliens, thus being able in a measure to distinguish between those companies who, in good faith, took reasonable steps to conform to the requirements of the law and those who seemed heedless of those provisions in their desire to obtain business. Through similar means it secured a report two years ago of much interest and value as to the action of the Roumanian Government which resulted in a virtual expatriation of its Jewish subjects and their immigration to this country in large numbers without assurance of being able to support themselves here.

Within a short time it is intended to report to you the results of a further investigation, now about to be undertaken by a special inspector of the service detailed to Europe, upon the causes leading to so large an immigration to the United States through Canada.

Such details have in the past been fruitful of practically useful results and should be made hereafter with more frequency whenever occasion therefor occurs.

More will be said upon this point in a part of this report relating to the Bureau's operations in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws.

During the latter part of the year under consideration the Bureau has established and put into operation at the principal ports a card index system, by means of which a complete and easily accessible record is kept of all alien arrivals. Such a record is useful for the information of the general public, for identification of those who may by law be returned to their own country, and, if resorted to for that purpose, to prevent the frauds now frequently perpetrated against our naturalization laws. The cost of such a record is comparatively small, while its practical utility for the uses suggested, and perhaps others, appears to be very great.

Herewith are submitted reports of the commissioner of immigration and of the medical officer in charge at the port of New York:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, N. Y., September 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report concerning the Ellis Island immigrant station for the year ending June 30, 1902. I assumed the office of commissioner of immigration at New York on April 28, 1902, so that only two months of the period covered by this report relate to my administration. It is not a pleasant task to be called upon to criticise officially the work of a past management, but the conditions as I have found them, together with a desire to be frank, compel me to state the facts and opinions hereinafter set forth, and I do so regardless of whom they may affect. In the last annual report of this station I find this statement: "We can safely assume that when the whole plant is completed, the conditions surrounding the arrival and inspection of immigrants will approximate the ideal."

I regret to have to state that in many respects I found these conditions to be very far from ideal, although some time before I took office the plant was practically completed.

Digitized by Google

SOME FORMER ABUSES.

One vicious practice formerly prevailing was that of detailing persons not thereto qualified by law to perform the important duty of inspecting immigrants, a power which the statute confers upon certain duly appointed persons and which can not be delegated to others. The habit also existed among the inspectors of signing in blank cards to be issued for the purpose of detaining immigrants, and delivering them so signed to mere interpreters or laborers, who thereupon inspected and detained immigrants at their pleasure. This vicious practice was notorious and there is no record of any effort to stop it.

The chief inspector was allowed to arbitrarily mark the word "Hold" against the name of any immigrant on the manifest, thus causing to be brought to him certain picked people to be disposed of as he thought best, instead of allowing them to be inspected in the regular way. The fact that most of those so marked are shown to have had fair amounts of money, and that many so marked were able-bodied people with very large amounts of money, are points not without interest. The power, first, to detain these people without reason, and, second, to direct them to boarding houses where they paid full value for all they received will be appreciated when it is remembered that from May, 1901, to May, 1902, 463,541 immigrants exhibited $6,556,881 as they passed through this station, and had probably a great deal more that they did not exhibit.

The boards of special inquiry, which the statute created as independent tribunals, rendered frequent decisions in accordance with directions received from the executive office. They failed to exclude hundreds of immigrants reported by the medical staff to be incapacitated from earning a living, and it is a fact of particular interest that prior to my taking office the medical certificates pertaining to 180 of such immigrants, admitted in June, 1900, had been removed from the public files. They have since been found and returned to their appropriate places.

It goes without saying that immigrants once held for special inquiry should be thereafter sent before these boards, but it appears that some officials were in the habit of passing upon such cases themselves, bringing the immigrants out of the detention room, discharging them, or putting them back, according to their whims. The resulting power of blackmail and of exerting other improper influences involved in this practice will be readily seen.

The purpose of the information bureau was, as the name implies, to give rapid and accurate information to persons inquiring concerning detained immigrants; but the results of hearings before the boards of special inquiry were not sent to this bureau until twenty-four hours after decision had been reached, no information was available as to when immigrants ordered deported were to sail, and the addresses were not to be had of those whom the boards had admitted. Most inquiries were referred to the executive office in a distant part of the building, with naturally unsatisfactory results.

Deportation papers were made out clumsily and at an enormous and unnecessary loss of time.

Numerous other instances of abuses or lack of system could be cited. Many will be found in my letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated, respectively, June 16, 1902, inclosing comments on bids for the new privileges; June 17, 1902, recommending the annulment of the contract for the exchange of foreign money; and September 16, 1902, recommending the dismissal of Inspector Lederhilger on charges, and in the records of this office.

TREATMENT AND FEEDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

The general treatment to which the immigrants were subjected during the ten months immediately preceding the change in administration was not calculated to make upon them a favorable impression at the time of their first contact with the institutions of this country. They were hustled about and addressed in rough language by many of the Government and railroad officials until they were frequently both bewildered and frightened. The fact that the quarters in which they were detained were formerly called "pens" is suggestive of the rest of the treatment they received; nor can any exception be taken to the former application of this word to these quarters, in view of their filthy condition. This was particularly the case with the dining room, the floor of which was allowed by the former privilege holder to remain covered with grease, bones, and other remnants of food for days at a time. In the first days of my administration I witnessed with my own eyes the fact that immigrants were fed without knives, forks, or spoons, and saw them extract boiled beef from their bowls of soup with their fingers. It would not be difficult to conceive what went on in this dining room a year ago; but we are not left to our imagi-

Digitized by Google

nation, for Dr. Stearns, a marine-hospital surgeon, states under oath on December 27, 1901—

"That the kitchen methods and methods of serving the food to the immigrants are filthy and unsanitary in every way, as the restaurant employee in charge at dinner time, in each room where immigrants are fed, commonly uses his hands in assisting to serve out the portions of meat; and as the number of bowls for soup and meat are entirely insufficient in number, it is the common practice to use the same bowl over and over until all have been supplied."

I have referred only to the dining room. During this time improper practices prevailed both at the food stands and in the kitchen. At the former an employee of the privilege holder wore a cap with a gilt eagle and compelled immigrants to buy bags of food, in some cases even where they were bound for New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. The prices charged were in many cases exorbitant. Occasional instances of excusable error will always occur in dealing with these ignorant people, but I am compelled to believe from the evidence before me that there was formerly a systematic failure on the part of the authorities to secure to them fair treatment. In the kitchen immigrants were frequently compelled to perform service, sometimes receiving a bottle of beer or some such trifle in return. In one instance a sick immigrant was found peeling potatoes.

The influence exerted here by the former holder of the feeding privilege in the face of such facts is incomprehensible. This privilege was conducted subject in all respects to the direction of the Commissioner, and a proper presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury of the facts would necessarily have resulted in immediate cancellation of the contract "for cause." And yet I fail to find any evidence of remonstrance. That there is nothing in the nature of the work carried on at Ellis Island requiring such conditions to exist goes without saying. Any person caring to come here now can have daily ocular demonstration of the fact that the holder of the new feeding privilege is able to feed the immigrants in an orderly, decent manner, with wholesome food, even though the present charge for meals be about 15 per cent lower than formerly.

CHANGES.

The methods of administering this office are still in a state of transition, and months must elapse and many changes occur before it is upon a thoroughly efficient basis. The evil practices above referred to have either already been abolished or will be as soon as possible. Furthermore, primary inspection is being made more conscientious, and inspectors are reminded of the statutory provision that every one not "clearly and beyond a doubt" entitled to land must be held for further inquiry. Immigrants once detained can no longer be discharged except by specified inspectors, who must indorse on the detention card all data concerning the discharge in ink or blue pencil. Formerly such indorsements were made in lead pencil, and there is ample evidence to show that alterations occurred in important particulars. Accuracy and concentration of responsibility in this matter of discharging immigrants reduce to a minimum the opportunities of individuals desiring to traffic in these ignorant aliens. Such individuals exist in large numbers, and they are the more dangerous because they sometimes parade under false colors.

A notice has been posted requiring that all immigrants be treated with "kindness and consideration." Severe penalties are imposed for failure to observe the same, and specific request is made that anyone observing such failure report the same to me.

Every effort is being made to reduce to a minimum the time during which immigrants shall be detained at Ellis Island. Hearings and appeals are hastened, and those expecting to be met by friends must notify them at once to call. An immigrant finally ordered deported must be taken back at the earliest possible opportunity.

Railroad and other passes used to be requested and issued to a demoralizing extent, and even in the names of officials or employees who never even knew thereof, and some of whom protested. What is still worse, the use of these passes was in many instances transferred to persons other than those whose names they bore. No passes are now requested. The duty of this office is, and presumably always will be, to strictly execute statutes enacted to restrict immigration, while the interests of the powerful transportation companies represented at Ellis Island obviously demand liberal immigration laws and a liberal execution of the same. Since this office is constantly called upon to assume an attitude more or less at variance with the pecuniary interests of these transportation companies, I believe it should always decline to accept from them any favors not accorded to private persons.

Soon after coming here I realized that no thoroughgoing reform could take place until the old privilege holders whose contracts expired on July 1, 1902, had been superseded by new ones. It was a matter of common knowledge among those conversant with Ellis Island affairs, that these old privilege holders were to a certain

Digitized by Google

extent responsible for the conditions at this island, to perpetuate which I believe they did what they could. Of one of them I have already spoken. The contract of one of the remaining two I caused to be annulled "for cause" a few days before it expired, while the third was delivering immigranst' baggage in what I conceived to be an improper manner. On July 1, 1902, the new privileges were awarded to Post & Flagg, Hudgins & Dumas, and the Westcott Express Company. I have reason to believe that they will honestly exercise their respective privileges and do whatever in their power lies to make my work a success along honest and decent lines. If they do not, their contracts will be rescinded. Under the latter the commissioner is made the judge of all questions of fact, and if any person will at any time satisfy me of any deliberate failure to live up to any substantial provision thereof, I will at once take appropriate action.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

When I came here ship after ship belonging to certain lines was bringing cases of favus (scalp disease) and trachoma (eye disease), both dangerous contagious diseases unknown in this country until imported in recent years from Europe. This matter was forthwith taken up with the companies, and where they had brought here cases which had clearly been active on the other side they were informed in very plain language what was thought of their action. Particular severity was shown toward those of their surgeons who did not hesitate to swear to a manifest stating that all of the aliens therein named were in sound condition, where a mere layman could see that this was not the case. A law is needed under which the owners can be summarily required to pay $100 for each such offense. I am glad to say that fewer diseased aliens are brought here now than formerly. Hardly any favus cases have been reported of late, but a large number of persons suffering from trachoma are still sought to be introduced without the shadow of an excuse. From conversation with the representatives of the lines in this country I am satisfied that they are generally opposed to allowing these people to board their steamers, but they evidently find it difficult to impress their views upon their foreign principals or agents, who do not always look upon our statutes in the proper light. Speaking of some of the diseased aliens coming under the care of the department of health of New York City, Commissioner Lederle in a recent communication uses this strong language:

"Their personal habits are often uncleanly; so much so that it is difficult, expensive, and often impossible to keep the wards in the cleanly condition essential to the well-being of other patients. While, as has been said, they are the most prolific source of mixed infection in our hospitals, they are also dangerous, because they frequently suffer from contagious skin diseases—favus and ringworm. The majority have lice on head or body, or both, and cases of trachoma are extremely common among them."

Clearly, such people should never be allowed to come here.

Another feature of our laws which was constantly violated was that relating to the manifestation of aliens. Not only do the statutory requirements serve a useful purpose by enabling the Government to retain certain valuable data concerning immigrants, but since they exist they must in any event be obeyed. After fair warning fines were imposed for continued improper manifestations, and I can now report that most manifests are presented in fairly good condition.

THE CANADIAN BORDER.

The work of this office will be partly frustrated so long as it is easier for immigrants to enter the United States by Canada than through New York. It is a perfectly notorious fact that aliens who would be at once rejected were they to present themselves at our ports are sent across the ocean by certain English lines running to Canadian ports, thereafter in many instances entering the United States in spite of the excellent work of our border inspectors, by one of the hundreds of roads which cross the frontier. In Montreal alone several well-organized agencies are engaged in the business of smuggling into this country diseased and otherwise ineligible aliens. This Government should resent any such attempts at circumventing its laws. The ideal condition would exist were European aliens prohibited from entering the United States except through our ports, where alone we can properly inspect them, and it would seem that such a law would hurt in the main only foreign corporate interests—more particularly the Beaver Line of steamships—which have not the slightest regard for our immigration laws, and are quite willing to assist in bringing here any number of diseased people or paupers if they can only secure payment

Digitized by Google

in advance of their ocean fares. If such a law can not be enacted then some other adequate means should be adopted, no matter at what cost, to remedy the existing conditions along the Canadian border.

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

While I believe that the coming here of all desirable immigrants should be facilitated, yet I am very emphatic in the belief that rigid means should be adopted to keep away those who are undesirable. Many of the latter are unquestionably coming, or attempting to come, particularly from portions of Russia, Syria, and Italy. Last year over 2,000 cases of aliens who had arrived within the past twelve months and in the meantime become destitute, were reported to the out-of-door poor department of the city of New York. People of this class are being returned to Europe almost daily, either at the expense of the line which brought them, or at that of the Government. The most ardent advocate of immigration will not claim that a family of eight ignorant people from eastern Europe, composed of a broken-down father, a mother with a nursing infant and six other children, all under 11 years old, and possessed of only $20, with no responsible people to go to, are a desirable addition to this country; nor that a mother of frail appearance, with three infant children and 20 lire ($4), should be admitted, yet I am constantly being compelled to send back just such people. The law does not prescribe that an immigrant shall have any specific amount of money, and there are many young, able-bodied, and intelligent people who can properly be admitted with but small amounts.

But the majority of immigrants are not of this class, and too many people of the majority class are entering this country with inadequate sums of money. The statute says that all persons "not clearly and beyond a doubt" entitled to land must be held. These are very strong words, and because of them the present statute when properly executed is more stringent than is generally supposed. I think its execution would become much more effective if the Department would in some proper form express the opinion that persons having less than a stated sum, say $20 or $30, were not "clearly and beyond a doubt" entitled to land, unless they gave, not ordinary, but very convincing proof of some exceptional qualifications to justify their admission, and that in all appeals by persons excluded as paupers, or as likely to become public charges, it would presume the excluding decision to be correct, unless such persons at the time of landing possessed this minimum amount over and above all claims, together with transportation to final destination. Such a rule would be a warning to many over-zealous emigration agents on the other side, who are more bent on securing their commissions than seeing to it that no ineligible person enters this country, with the result that numerous chances are taken without regard to the eligibility of immigrants, and pauperized families (as shown in the above illustrations) are brought here who should never have left the other side. It will immeasurably facilitate our work at this station if the steamship companies can be further compelled to sift out people in Europe. They can do it much more effectively than can our consuls operating on foreign soil, and they will do it if the Government causes its laws to be executed at its various ports and along the Canadian border in the spirit in which they are drawn.

While immigrants are not often sent back because they may have no money, yet a majority of those ordered returned have in fact little or none. Twenty or even thirty dollars is not too large a sum to demand of an alien seeking admission, as evidence of past thrift or probable future ability to earn a living, or necessary capital to support himself until employment can be obtained.

From my own observation while traveling abroad, as well as from information received, I am satisfied that much of the present immigration is not spontaneous, but assisted or encouraged. It is notorious that the most extraordinary representations are made abroad in regard to the ease with which wealth can be acquired here. These are matters which should be thoroughly investigated by our consuls or specially deputized agents, who will visit the chief European centers of emigration and observe and report on the methods adopted by emigration agents; then stricter certificates, duly verified, should be required to be submitted by the steamship companies, showing that they have not directly or indirectly violated the law or in any way profited from any violation of the same; and adequate penalties for its violation should be provided. The 2,000 charity cases above mentioned afford unanswerable proof that during the past twelve months too many foreigners, including many who were practically paupers, were allowed to land, and the same point is proved by the statistics of arriving immigrants. It must be clear to all that had our early immigration proceeded from those portions of eastern and southern Europe which are now

Digitized by Google

sending us such large numbers of aliens, this country would not enjoy its present civilization. The constantly deteriorating quality of the recent immigration is a well-established fact, and calls for the execution of existing laws in the most stringent manner.

Serious effort is being made to discover some further appropriate test to which those seeking admission may be subjected. I think there is a general public sentiment that all aliens should be excluded whose presence will tend to lower our standard of living or civilization. It is in the last analysis upon this account that the Chinese are excluded, and there are some Europeans who are less desirable than some Chinamen. It is impracticable, however, to legislate against people of any particular European nationality, and I believe that the public sentiment referred to can be given full effect only by vesting the Executive, in appropriate language, with discretionary power to exclude persons whose presence will tend to lower the standard mentioned. Such executive power would enable the Government to meet the situations which arise when a tide of undesirable immigration sets in from particular sections, the certain effect of which, if unchecked, will be to dilute and debase the elements which in the past have made this country great; and with our increasing prosperity and the decreasing prosperity abroad, we must expect such situations to appear frequently. The somewhat indefinite character of this standard and the consequent difficulty in applying it will be at once suggested. It would be idle to deny the existence of this difficulty, which, however, will be found to be inherent in the peculiar and difficult character of the problem pressing for solution. It exists also, though in a lesser degree, in determining who is "likely to become a public charge," and yet the chief objection to this phrase is that it is not sufficiently far-reaching. If the remedy proposed is the correct one, the necessary machinery can be devised, and it should include the creation of a body of experts of high character and ability. At any rate, it is time to realize that there are certain very undesirable features to the present immigration which can not be reached by legislation imposing definite disabilities. The exclusion of all persons whose presence would tend to lower our standard of living or civilization would not keep out any of the large number of desirable immigrants who annually seek admission and are a real addition to the wealth of the country, but I believe it would keep out the thousands of aliens who are yearly adding to the congested condition of our city tenements, and who remain utterly un-American in all of their ideas and aspirations, even after years of residence in the United States.

Respectfully,

WM. WILLIAMS,
United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
MEDICAL DIVISION,
New York, N. Y., August 8, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a tabulated report of transactions of the medical division of the immigration service at this port for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-one steerage passengers and 68,192 cabin passengers were inspected upon arrival.

Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven aliens, including 42 cabin passengers, and 148 aliens applying for relief within one year after landing, were admitted to hospital.

Long Island College Hospital	1,969
City Health Department Hospital	839
New immigrant hospital at Ellis Island, opened March 1, 1902	913

The new immigrant hospital at Ellis Island was opened for the reception of patients March 1, 1902, but owing to the large number of immigrants requiring hospital accommodations upon arrival it was necessary to continue the contract with the Long Island College Hospital during the fiscal year, the ward space in the new immigrant hospital being at times barely sufficient for half the number requiring care and treatment, exclusive of those suffering from the acute contagious diseases sent to the hospital of the city health department.

Digitized by Google

In order to provide sufficient hospital accommodations at Ellis Island for all sick or disabled immigrants, except such as are of necessity placed in the care of the city health department, I respectfully recommend that the present ward space of the hospital proper be duplicated, and a separate pavilion constructed for isolation and observation wards.

The tabulated report referred to includes a summary of the work of this division covering: Hospital transactions, detailed report of hospital transactions, nationality of patients treated, race of immigrants treated, race of immigrants deported on medical certificates, work of medical examiners, clerical work, balance sheet, disposition of cases certified to, medical and surgical report of diseases and injuries treated by immigration service (medical division), including immigrants in Long Island College Hospital and hospitals of the city health department.

In submitting this report I take pleasure in commending the efficiency of the official staff of this division, and my acknowledgments are due for many courtesies from the Commissioner and other officers of the immigration service at this station.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,
In Charge of Medical Division.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, PORT OF NEW YORK, MEDICAL DIVISION, JULY 1, 1902.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	153
Patients admitted to hospital during year	3,721
Total treated (men, 1,522; women, 1,016; male children, 702; female children, 634)	3,874
Births (male, 4; females, 3)	7
Deaths (men, 35; women, 10; male children, 53; female children, 38)	136
Pay patients treated during the year	3,718
Free patients treated during the year	156
Days' treatment for pay patients	45,901
Days' treatment for free patients	2,828
Total days treatment for hospital cases	48,729
Average daily attendance in hospital	136
Patients in hospital at the end of year	164

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospitals.	On hand at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Days' treatment.
Immigrant hospital (four months)		913	913	459	93	238	21	102	9,065
Health department	66	839	905	789			70	46	15,478
Immigrant wards of the Long Island College Hospital	87	1,969	2,056	1,234	196	565	45	16	24,186

Digitized by Google

RACE AND SEX OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Armenian	17		1		18
Bohemian	5	9	3	7	24
Bulgarian and Servian	4	2	1		7
Croatian and Slovenian	44	11	4	4	63
Dalmatian	1				1
Dutch and Flemish	8	9	4	5	26
East Indian	8				8
English	6	8	3	2	19
Finnish	15	17	7	4	43
French	12	7	4	5	28
German	149	132	135	109	525
Greek	36	1	10	3	50
Hebrew	174	179	144	143	640
Irish	25	16	2	2	45
Italian, northern	60	35	24	20	139
Italian, southern	416	194	139	115	864
Japanese	1				1
Lithuanian	49	44	20	16	129
Magyar	38	35	9	15	97
Polish	187	103	70	72	432
Portuguese	8	10	4	11	33
Roumanian	2				2
Russian	8	2			10
Ruthenian	19	8	5	6	38
Scandinavian	34	26	12	6	78
Scotch	3	5	5	2	15
Slovak	68	68	35	24	195
Spanish	5	1			6
Syrian	67	45	27	32	171
Welsh	3	2			5
West Indian	3	2			5
All other races	4				4
Total	1,479	971	668	608	3,721

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Fema e.	
Armenian	10				10
Bohemian	1				1
Bulgarian	1				1
Croatian and Slovenian	34	2			36
Dutch and Flemish	2				2
English	3				3
Finnish	8	4			12
French	12				12
German	87	13	6	4	110
Greek	18		2		20
Hebrew	116	17	7	4	144
Irish	13	6		1	20
Italian, northern	5				5
Italian, southern	256	24	3	3	286
Lithuanian	24	16		1	41
Magyar	21	1		1	23
Polish	117	11	2	4	134
Portuguese	6		1		7
Roumanian	2				2
Russian	9	2			11
Ruthenian	15	3			18
Scandinavian	15	2			17
Scotch	3				3
Slovak	60	8			68
Syrian	45	19	7	3	74
Welsh	3				3
West Indian	1				1
Total	887	128	28	21	1,064

Digitized by Google

RACE OF IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Bohemian		1			1
Croatian and Slovenian	1	2			3
Dutch	1				1
English	5	2			7
Finnish		1			1
French	3				3
German	14	2			16
Hebrew	18	5			23
Irish	8	6			14
Italian, southern	65	3			68
Lithuanian	1				1
Magyar	12	8			20
Polish	3	1			4
Portuguese	1				1
Ruthenian	1				1
Scandinavian	2	2			4
Slovak	5	2			7
Total	140	35			175

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Austria-Hungary	300	203	103	117	723
Belgium	2	3	2	4	11
Denmark	2	4		1	7
France	11	3	1	1	16
Germany	60	43	31	23	157
Greece	36	1	9	3	49
Italy	472	230	162	136	1,000
Netherlands	8	9	4	5	26
Norway	11	10	4	2	27
Portugal	8	8	3	8	27
Roumania	22	41	27	31	121
Russia and Finland	375	319	274	223	1,191
Servia and Bulgaria	2				2
Spain	5	1			6
Sweden	22	12	8	3	45
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	4
United Kingdom	37	31	8	6	82
Japan	1				1
India	9				9
Turkey in Asia	86	46	28	35	195
Africa	4	1		1	6
South America	1	3	3	3	10
West Indies	4	1			5
All other countries		1			1
Total	1,479	971	668	603	3,721

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	497,791
Of these there were sent to hospital	3,531
Certified on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or other physical causes	2,833
Recorded (minor defects)	19,517
Cabin passengers inspected upon arrival	68,192
Of these there were sent to hospital	42
Certified on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or other physical causes	156
Recorded (minor defects)	1,607
Immigrants applying for relief within one year after landing	416
Of these there were relieved in hospital and discharged upon recovery	79
Relieved in hospital and certified for deportation	69
Certified for deportation, but not placed in hospital	138
Relieved in dispensary	4
Examined and found to be no medical cases	126

Digitized by Google

Clerical Work.

Permits and admission record cards sent to hospitals and filed in office upon admission of patients	7,442
Notices to steamship companies upon admission of patients	3,721
Reports to registry division upon discharge of patients	3,710
Certificates rendered in cases of immigrants:	
Upon arrival	2,989
Within one year after landing	207
Records made of minor defects of arriving immigrants	21,124
Receipts given patients for money and valuables held for safe-keeping	715
Daily reports of hospital transactions rendered to the Commissioner of Immigration and chiefs of divisions	1,460
Weekly reports of immigrants detained in hospital	52
Reports rendered of medical inspection of arriving steamships	1,687
Reports of diseases and injuries occurring among immigrants during the voyage received and filed	836
Vouchers (amounting to $108,877.88) received, examined, and forwarded for payment	515
Checks received and forwarded	444
Letters and telegrams received	511
Letters and telegrams sent	597
Total	46,010

Balance Sheet.

To the health department of the city of New York for care and maintenance of contagious cases	$30,956.00	By bills rendered steamship companies	$62,359.20
To Long Island College Hospital for care and maintenance of noncontagious cases	18,997.20	Bill rendered Johann Kneip for treatment	9.00
To burials (contagious, $658; (noncontagious, $994.50)	1,652.50		62,368.20
To transportation of contagious cases	2,835.00	Paid from immigrant fund:	
To transportation of noncontagious cases	3,530.00	Care and maintenance of sick immigrants, contagious and noncontagious	1,953.30
To car fare, ferriage, etc	69.11	Transportation of sick immigrants, contagious and noncontagious	83.50
To meals and commutation for quarters and subsistence furnished messenger and attendants, U. S. Immigration Service	400.20	Burials	39.00
To salary of pharmacist, messenger, and attendants, U. S. Immigration Service	3,579.63	Furniture, miscellaneous supplies, etc., for new hospital	14,007.86
To bills for subsistence supplies, etc., immigrant hospital	3,129.10	Salaries	1,332.90
To miscellaneous supplies, including furniture, bedding, hospital clothing, medical supplies, surgical instruments, appliances, etc., sterilizing and X-ray apparatus, dispensary outfit, kitchen utensils, crockery, tableware, tools, etc., for furnishing new hospital	14,007.86	Meals, commutation for quarters, etc	1,511.62
To meals furnished officers, clerk, and attendants, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service	1,111.42	Car fare, ferriage, etc	69.11
To salaries of officers, clerk, and attendants, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service	25,112.16		18,997.29
To commutation for quarters of officers, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service	2,400.23	Paid by U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, salaries	25,112.16
To balance	1,097.47	Commutation for quarters	2,400.23
	108,877.88	Total	27,512.39
			108,877.88

Digitized by Google

DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED TO DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902 (INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR).

Disease or condition.	Remaining from previous year.	Certified during year.	Total to be accounted for.	Deported.	Landed.	On hand at end of year.
Trachoma	17	582	599	488	74	37
Favus	6	65	71	55	12	4
Tubercle of lung		15	15	10	5	
Syphilis		5	5	4		1
Sycosis		3	3	3		
Idiocy		3	3	2	1	
Insanity		25	25	24	1	
Imbecility		1	1		1	
Hysteria		1	1		1	
Neurasthenia		1	1	1		
Epilepsy		5	5	4	1	
Chorea		5	5		5	
Aphasia		3	3	1	2	
Alcoholism		1	1		1	
Feeble-mindedness		6	6		6	
Mental derangement		2	2	2		
Mental deficiency		19	19	4	15	
Retarded mental and physical development		1	1		1	
Hydrocephalus		3	3		3	
Blindness		15	15	2	13	
Cataracts		124	124	5	117	2
Defective vision	2	88	90	18	71	1
Chronic keratitis		6	6	1	5	
Chronic conjunctivitis		1	1		1	
Acute conjunctivitis		1	1		1	
Iritis		1	1		1	
Dislocation of lens and detachment of iris		1	1		1	
Eversion of eyelid		1	1		1	
Myopia and ptosis		1	1		1	
Valvular disease of heart	3	351	354	196	158	
Hernia	8	551	559	124	428	7
Hydrocele		6	6	1	5	
Hemiplegia		16	16	3	12	1
Paraplegia		1	1		1	
Paralysis agitans		4	4		4	
Multiple sclerosis		1	1		1	
Impediment of speech		4	4		4	
Deafness		43	43	4	39	
Deaf and dumb		21	21		20	1
Dumbness		1	1		1	
Dwarf		3	3	1	2	
Hunchback dwarf		3	3	1	2	
Pott's disease of spine		1	1		1	
Curvature of spine	2	198	200	16	182	2
Poor physique		27	27		27	
Suppurative inflammation of lymphatic glands, groin		1	1		1	
Senility and debility		146	146	4	138	4
Enteric fever		1	1		1	
Emphysema		1	1		1	
Chronic phthisis		1	1		1	
Chronic malaria		8	8	5	3	
Bright's disease		3	3	1	2	
Chronic pleurisy		3	3		3	
General debility		11	11		11	
Rodent ulcer		2	2		2	
Disease of spinal cord		8	8	1	7	
Locomotor ataxia		5	5	1	3	1
Empyema		2	2	1	1	
Atheroma of arteries		1	1		1	
Rheumatic arthritis		1	1		1	
Chronic rheumatism		7	7		7	
Chronic bronchitis		2	2	1	1	
Chronic inflammation of liver		2	2	1	1	
Abdominal tumor		1	1		1	
Pellagra		1	1	1		
Abdominal dropsy		2	2		2	
Lupus		4	4	1	3	
Chronic eczema		2	2	1		1
Ringworm		2	2		2	
Psoriasis		8	8	1	7	
Deformity of chest and skull		1	1		1	

Digitized by Google

DISPOSITION OF CASES CERTIFIED TO DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902 (INCLUDING CASES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR)—Continued.

Disease or condition.	Remaining from previous year.	Certified during year.	Total to be accounted for.	Deported.	Landed.	On hand at end of year.
Abscess of rectum		1	1	1		
Marasmus		5	5		5	
Rachitis		6	6		6	
Infantile paralysis		7	7		7	
Procedentia uteri		1	1		1	
Pregnancy		2	2		1	1
Deformity of face		3	3		3	
Deformity of nose		2	2		2	
Necrosis of nasal bone		2	2		2	
Post-nasal adenoids		1	1		1	
Cleft palate		14	14		14	
Necrosis of palate		2	2	1	1	
Cancer of face		1	1		1	
Cancer of tongue		1	1		1	
Anchylosis of jaw		2	2	1	1	
Necrosis of jaw		1	1		1	
Loss part of jaw		1	1		1	
Constriction of larynx		1	1	1		
Chronic ulceration of throat		1	1		1	
Wry neck		1	1		1	
Tumor of neck		4	4	2	2	
Inflammation glands of neck		6	6	3	3	
Aneurism of neck		3	3	1	2	
Goitre		11	11	2	9	
Dislocation shoulder joint		1	1		1	
Anchylosis shoulder joint		3	3	2	1	
Fracture of arm		4	4		4	
Paralysis of arm		5	5		5	
Paralysis both arms		1	1		1	
Deformity and disability of arm		12	12	3	9	
Loss of arm		15	15	2	13	
Anchylosis of elbow joint		6	6	1	5	
Loss of hand		7	7		7	
Congenital absence of hand		1	1		1	
Mutilation and deformity of hand	1	57	58	16	41	1
Atrophy of hand		2	2		2	
Inflammation connective tissue hand		1	1	1		
Fracture of wrist		2	2		2	
Anchylosis of wrist joint		2	2	2		
Loss of fingers		6	6	1	5	
Acromegalia of two fingers and thumb		1	1			1
Lameness lower extremities		24	24	1	23	
Paralysis lower extremities		29	29	6	23	
Hip-joint disease		25	25	1	24	
Anchylosis of hip joint		4	4		4	
Dislocation of hip		5	5	3	2	
Deformity of hip		2	2		2	
Fracture of femur		2	2		2	
Loss of leg	1	27	28	3	25	
Loss of both legs		1	1		1	
Varicose veins of legs		3	3		3	
Bowlegs		1	1		1	
Chronic ulcers of legs		2	2		2	
Necrosis of tibia		1	1		1	
Deformity of legs		29	29		29	
Shortness and atrophy of leg	1	79	80	7	73	
Deformity of knee		1	1		1	
Chronic disease of knee joint		2	2		2	
Anchylosis of knee joint		44	44	4	40	
Inflammation of knee joint		1	1		1	
Dislocation of patella		1	1		1	
Deformity of foot		2	2		2	
Anchylosis of ankle joint		3	3	1	2	
Inflammation connective tissue of foot		1	1	1		
Ulcers of foot		1	1		1	
Loss of foot		4	4	2	2	
Club foot		48	48	2	46	
Total	41	2,989	3,030	1,064	1,901	65

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Smallpox	3	20	23	21		a 1	1		
Chicken pox		3	3	3					
Measles	43	428	471	391	2	a 8	53	17	
Scarlet fever	2	51	53	34		a 1	13	5	
Influenza		4	4	4					
Whooping cough		6	6	4	1	a 1			
Mumps		4	4	4					
Diphtheria	1	14	15	11			3	1	
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	6	8	2			6		
Simple continued fever		10	10	10					
Enteric fever	2	17	19	10	1		8		
Dysentery	1	3	4	3	1				
Malarial fever:									
Intermittent		51	51	43	8				2
Remittent		3	3	1	2				
Erysipelas		16	16	14	1		1		1
Septicæmia		1	1				1		
Tubercle:									
Lungs		29	29			22	5	2	19
Hip joint		3	3		1	2			
Ankle joint		1	1		1				
Scrofuloderma	1		1	1					
Syphilis:									
Secondary	1	5	6		3	2		1	2
Inherited		1	1			1			
Gonorrhœa	1	11	12	10	1	1			
Effects of heat		1	1	1					
Starvation		1	1				1		
Alcoholism		1	1	1					
Pellagra		1	1			1			
Rheumatic fever		3	3	2		1			
Rheumatism	1	24	25	16	5	3	1		2
Cyst nasal duct		1	1			1			
New growth, nonmalignant		1	1			1			
Rickets		1	1				1		
Anæmia, pernicious		1	1			1			
Chlorosis		1	1		1				
Congenital deformity of leg		1	1			1			
Debility		61	61	35	14	9	2	1	3
Old age, debility from		6	6		1	4	1		
Inflammation sciatic nerve		1	1					1	
Meningitis		1	1				1		
Degeneration of spinal cord		3	3			3			1
Cerebral hæmorrhage		1	1		1				
Paraplegia		1	1			1			
Partial hemiplegia		1	1					1	
Chorea		1	1			1			
Epilepsy		5	5			5			4
Laryngismus stridulus		1	1	1					
Headache		3	3	3					
Neuralgia, ovarian	1	1	2		1	1			2
Hysteria		5	5	1	4				1
Neurasthenia		3	3			2		1	
Mania, acute		2	2			2			2
Dementia		1	1			1			1
Insanity		1	1			1			1
Conjunctivitis:									
Acute	3	243	246	213	18	2		13	
Chronic	1	54	55	6	45	4			
Purulent	1	12	13	12	1				
Follicular		9	9	1	8				
Granular	21	604	625	52	19	512		42	498
Keratitis	4	28	32	13	12	7			2
Ulcer of cornea		9	9	5	2	1		1	
Opacity of cornea		1	1			1			
Iritis	1	1	2	1	1				

a Transfer cases

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for,	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Choroiditis		1	1			1			
Atrophy and degeneration optic nerve		1	1			1			
Cataracts		1	1			1			
Panophthalmitis, chronic		1	1			1			
Myopia	1	2	3			3			1
Abscess lachrymal sac		1	1	1					
Blepharitis marginalis		10	10	4	2	3		1	
Stye		1	1	1					
Abscess of the eyelid		1	1	1					
Ectropion		1	1		1				
Inflammation middle ear:									
Nonsuppurative		1	1	1					
Suppurative		10	10	8	1	1			
Abscess of the nose		1	1	1					
Endocarditis		1	1	1					
Valvular disease of the heart	3	11	14		3	9	2		7
Arteritis		1	1		1				
Aneurysm common carotid artery		1	1			1			
Phlebitis		2	2	1	1				
Varix of legs		1	1			1			
Inflammation of the larynx, chronic		3	3		3				
Bronchitis:									
Acute		45	45	38	2	4		1	
Chronic		9	9		4	4		1	1
Membranous		1	1				1		
Asthma, spasmodic		3	3	1	2				1
Pneumonia:									
Lobular		1	1				1		
Lobar	9	92	101	76	2		20	3	
Broncho-pneumonia		22	22	13	2	1	6		
Phthisis, chronic		1	1			1			
Pleurisy:									
Acute		8	8	7				1	
Chronic		8	8		4	3	1		1
Empyema		2	2	1				1	
Ulceration of mouth		1	1	1					
Caries of teeth		2	2	2					
Caries of dentine and cementum		1	1	1					
Inflammation of the dental periosteum		2	2	2					
Abscess of the dental periosteum		2	2	2					
Inflammation and ulceration of tongue		1	1	1					
Tonsilitis, follicular	1	24	25	21	4				
Quinsy		3	3	3					
Inflammation of pharynx, follicular		1	1	1					
Inflammation of the stomach:									
Acute		5	5	5					
Chronic		7	7		3	4			1
Indigestion		4	4	2	2				
Effects of seasickness		10	10	10					
Gastralgia		1	1	1					
Enteritis		20	20	16	2		1	1	
Hernia, inguinal		2	2			2			
Obstruction of the intestines		1	1				1		
Intestinal dyspepsia		1	1					1	
Constipation		14	14	11	2	1			
Diarrhœa		6	6	6					
Abscess of the rectum		2	2	1	1				1
Piles, external	1		1			1			1
Inflammation of liver, chronic		2	2		1	1			
Hypertrophy of the liver		1	1			1			1
Jaundice		3	3	2	1				
Colic, biliary		1	1	1					
Inflammation of the lymph glands, neck	2		2	2					
Hypertrophy, lymph glands of neck	1		1	1					
Goitre		1	1			1			
Nephritis:									
Acute		1	1				1		
Chronic		4	4		1	2	1		3

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Inflammation of bladder:									
Acute		1	1			1			
Subacute		1	1		1				
Chronic		1	1		1				
Suppurative		1	1	1					
Ulcer of penis and paraphimosis		1	1	1					
Soft chancre		3	3		3				
Orchitis, acute		2	2	1	1				
Abscess of the testicle		1	1			1			1
Inflammation of the uterus		1	1			1			
Dysmenorrhœa		2	2	1	1				
Menorrhagia		1	1		1				
Metrorrhagia		1	1	1					
Pregnancy	1	79	80	7		70		3	18
Cramp and spurious labor pains		1	1	1					
Abortion		3	3	3					
Missed abortion		1	1	1					
Effects of childbirth	1	23	24	23				1	1
Periostitis, diffuse		1	1			1			
Necrosis of bones of—									
Jaw		1	1	1					
Finger	1		1	1					
Inflammation:									
Knee joint, suppurative		1	1		1				1
Ankle joint		1	1	1					
Synovitis, acute, knee		1	1	1					
Hip-joint disease		1	1		1				
Anchylosis of wrist		1	1			1			
Anchylosis of knee		1	1			1			1
Knock-knee		1	1			1			
Inflammation of the connective tissue:									
Face		8	8	5	2			1	
Cheek		2	2	2					
Jaw		2	2	2					
Neck	1	1	2	1	1				
Chest		1	1	1					
Arm		3	3	1	1			1	
Hand and wrist		1	1		1				
Leg		1	1	1					
Foot		2	2	1		1			
Abscess of the connective tissue:									
Face		5	5	5					
Cheek		3	3	3					
Jaw		5	5	5					
Nose		1	1	1					
Lip		1	1	1					
Antrum		1	1		1				
Parotid gland		1	1	1					
Neck		9	9	8	1				
Shoulder		1	1	1					
Axilla		2	2	2					
Hand		4	4	4					
Finger		2	2	2					
Thumb		1	1	1					
Groin		3	3	1	2				
Leg		2	2	2					
Erythema multiforme		2	2	1	1				
Eczema	1	41	42	31	9	1		1	1
Impetigo		11	11	10	1				
Psoriasis		5	5	2	3				
Pemphigus	1		1		1				
Sycosis	1	8	9	6		3			3
Seborrhœa, scalp	1	10	11	7	4				
Ulcer of skin:									
Neck		2	2		2				
Legs		4	4		3			1	1
Cicatrices of skin		1	1			1			
Boil		2	2	2					

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Carbuncle		4	4	4					
Onychia		1	1		1				
Pruritus		1	1		1				
Lupus		1	1			1			
Scabies		14	14	14					
Ringworm	2	14	16	14				2	
Favus	7	72	79	7	5	63		4	56
Burn:									
Scalp		1	1		1				
Hand		1	1	1					
Abdomen		1	1	1					
Leg		1	1	1					
Foot		2	2	1				1	
Scald:									
Neck		1	1	1					
Arm		1	1	1					
Wound of scalp		3	3	3					
Fracture of the skull:									
Vault and base		1	1					1	
Base		1	1				1		
Concussion of the brain		2	2	2					
Foreign body in cornea		1	1	1					
Wound of eyeball		1	1	1					
Fracture of ribs		1	1	1					
Contusion of back		1	1	1					
Wound of abdomen, incised		1	1	1					
Rupture of urethra with extravasation of urine		1	1		1				
Contusion:									
Arm		2	2	2					
Elbow		1	1	1					
Sprain:									
Hand		1	1	1					
Wrist		2	2	1		1			
Wound:									
Incised—									
Arm		1	1		1				1
Wrist		1	1		1				
Hand		4	4	4					
Contused, hand		1	1		1				
Lacerated—									
Face		1	1	1					
Hand		4	4	4					
Fingers		3	3	2	1				
Infected—									
Arm		1	1	1					
Hand		3	3	3					
Fingers		1	1		1				
Fracture:									
Clavicle		4	4	2	1			1	
Humerus		1	1		1				
Radius		1	1	1					
Contusion:									
Hip	1	1	2	1				1	
Leg		2	2	1				1	
Knee		1	1	1					
Foot		1	1	1					
Sprain:									
Knee		2	2	2					
Ankle		5	5	5					
Wound:									
Incised, leg		1	1	1					
Contused—									
Ankle		1	1	1					
Heel		1	1	1					
Foot		1	1		1				
Lacerated, foot		1	1	1					
Infected, foot		1	1	1					
Wounds (abrasion), leg		1	1	1					

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1902.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Fracture:									
Femur	1	3	4	3		1			1
Patella		2	2	2					
Tibia		1	1	1					
Fibula		1	1	1					
Amputation distal phalanx left index finger		1	1	1					
Abdominal tumor		1	1		1				1
Osteoma orbit		1	1			1			
Wounds of leg, poisoned (insect)		1	1	1					
Filaria medinensis of legs	1		1	1					
Pediculus capitis		1	1	1					
Pediculus vestimenti		1	1	1					
Pediculus pubis		1	1	1					
Infancy		30	30		28		2		
Observation		250	250	250					
Accompanying	25	818	843	794				49	
Total	153	3,721	3,874	2,482	289	803	136	164	645

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in charge of Division.

COLORED CHARTS.

Appended to this report will be found several colored charts with accompanying explanatory instructions, which have been prepared to show in graphic form the information as to alien arrivals during the year, which has also been given in the various numerical tables herein.

ENFORCEMENT CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

An additional year of experience in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws has served to confirm the opinions expressed in the last annual report as to the gravity of the difficulties inherent in the character of the Mongolian race to be met and surmounted. It is but just to say that other causes supplement the steady resistance of the Chinese to the requirements both of the laws and of the treaty of 1894. The transportation lines, whose financial interests are affected, are large and of great importance, and in some cases exhibit a lack of sympathy with the administration of the law, which would find its proper expression only before the legislative branch of the Government. The chief obstructions, however, to the efficient enforcement of the law arise, on the one hand, from the unscrupulous character of some American citizens and others who find a large profit in smuggling Chinese of the excluded classes across our land boundaries and, on the other, from the constant interference of those zealous persons in our own country whose consciousness of their own exalted purposes in relation to the moral amendment of the Chinese appears to them

Digitized by Google

ample justification sometimes for disregard of the law and often for the endeavor to have its provisions waived as unimportant in comparison with their own designs.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, much has been accomplished, as the tabulated statements to follow will show, and the Bureau is sanguine that with the aid which can with ample authority of law be given to it hereafter work can be done that will be much more effective of the purpose intended by the said laws. On the other hand, any relaxation of vigilance, any neglect to discover and stop the breaches which are constantly being made afresh in the exclusion policy of this country would, it is believed, speedily nullify the effects of the work thus far done to effectuate that policy.

LABORERS.

All Chinese laborers registered under the provisions of law prior to May 3, 1894, are entitled to return to the United States within one year, and in some cases within two years, after their departure therefrom, under the conditions recited in Article II of the Convention of December 8, 1894, between the United States and China. Prior to the ratification of said Convention the right of return, based upon the same conditions, was provided for by the act of September 13, 1888, which required compliance with those conditions at the time of a registered Chinese laborer's departure from this country. As administrative officers had permitted the departure and return of such Chinese for years before the adoption of the said Convention merely under the provisions of that law, some confusion had arisen as to the date at which, under the existing treaty, the registered Chinese laborer was required to comply with the conditions referred to. To remove this confusion and the consequent risk to such persons of making a fruitless voyage to this country, the following circular was issued:

ENFORCEMENT CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAW.

[1902. Department Circular No. 52. Bureau of Immigration.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1902.

To Collectors of Customs:

It has been determined in an opinion by the Solicitor of the Treasury (T. D., 23660) that, under the provisions of Article II of the Convention between the Government of the United States and the Empire of China, proclaimed December 8, 1894, registered Chinese laborers seeking admission to the United States after temporary absence therefrom must prove that some one of the conditions mentioned in said Article II exists at the time of application for such readmission. This constitutes a condition precedent to reentry of such persons additional to the return certificate prescribed in section 7 of the act approved September 13, 1888.

1. You are therefore directed to issue to duly registered Chinese laborers applying therefor, return certificates upon prima facie evidence establishing that they have, respectively, some one of the grounds recited in said section of the act referred to above to sustain their claim of right to such return certificates.

2. You are informed, however, that the return certificate is issued in accordance with the requirements of section 7 of the act approved September 13, 1888, but it does not relieve the person to whom issued of the necessity of proving to the satisfaction of the appropriate officers, upon his return to the port of departure, that some one of the conditions recited in Article II of the Convention between the United States and China, promulgated December 8, 1894, exists at the time of such return.

3. Every registered Chinese laborer to whom a return certificate has been issued should be informed at the time of such issuance that in order to avoid as far as

Digitized by Google

possible the risk of being refused admission and being returned to China after the long voyage therefrom, he should, at least ninety days in advance thereof, notify the collector of customs of the port from which he departed from the United States of his intention to return, giving in such notice his name and address, the number of his return certificate, and the ground upon which he claims the right of admission.

4. Upon the receipt of any such notice, the collector of customs should immediately make a thorough investigation of the claim made therein, and if such investigation fails to establish the validity of such claim, the person making it should be notified at his address that he will not be permitted to reenter the United States.

5. Upon the arrival of any registered Chinese laborer at any port of the United States and his exhibition of his return certificate to the appropriate officer, the collector of customs of such port should require such Chinese to establish satisfactorily, as a condition precedent to his admission to the United States, that he has at the time of such arrival a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. If the evidence establishing the eligibility of the applicant to enter has previously been secured and is not controverted, then he shall be admitted without delay, but otherwise he shall be refused a landing until he establishes his right thereto.

O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary.*

In the following table is given the number of registered Chinese laborers departed from and returned to the United States during the fiscal year and the ports, respectively, through which such departures and returns were made. As will be seen, the returns exceed the departures by about 20 per cent:

TABLE XVI.—REPORT OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1902.

	Departed.	Returned.		Departed.	Returned.
Astoria, Oreg	10	4	Richford, Vt	49	88
Buffalo, N. Y	17	9	San Diego, Cal	2	15
El Paso, Tex		1	San Francisco, Cal	886	1,510
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1		St. Albans, Vt		1
Pembina, N. Dak	64	57	Honolulu, Hawaii	565	175
Plattsburg, N. Y	182	267			
Portland, Oreg	1	7	Total	2,054	2,495
Port Townsend, Wash	275	361			

The treaty stipulations require that as a condition of reentry a registered laborer must prove that he has at such time a lawful wife, parent, or child in this country, or property herein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. The Bureau has felt assured that in many instances the debts or property shown as proof of the right of such applicants to admission after temporary absence have been acquired by other than bona fide means, and are not lawfully and unconditionally vested in the persons claiming them, and that the actual owners would resume the proprietorship thereof after they have served their purpose of gaining such applicants admission. The various regulations on this subject issued from time to time, and which appear to those lacking experience of the resourcefulness of the Chinese character to be unnecessarily severe, have had for their object the restriction of a fraudulent practice which thus far no means has been devised to absolutely prevent. The necessity for such measures was recognized as far back as 1888 by Congress which, in the act approved on September 13 of that year, provided that in such cases "it must appear that the property is bona fide and not colorably acquired for the purpose of evading this act, or that the debts are unascertained and unsettled, and not promissory notes or

Digitized by Google

other similar acknowledgments of ascertained liability." As this act was prior to the promulgation of the treaty of December 8, 1894, in which much broader language is used to describe the nature of the debts to be proven, of course if there is any inconsistency with the act referred to on this point, the language of the treaty would prevail. The act of April 29, 1902, which reenacts the provisions of the act of 1888 above mentioned, although a later expression of the legislative will than the treaty, would not relieve the situation in this respect if there is such an inconsistency, for its reenactment of then existing laws in relation to Chinese exclusion was coupled with the condition that such laws must be in agreement with treaty obligations.

CHINESE OF THE EXCEPTED CLASSES.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1894, Chinese subjects who are "officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure," are excepted from the exclusion policy of the treaty and laws, but they must comply with the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, in respect to presenting the certificates described therein as evidence of their right to admission. The applications of such persons for permission to enter the United States are called "section 6 cases" to distinguish them from applications for admission made by Chinese merchants alleged to have been domiciled as such in this country and to have departed therefrom temporarily. It is this last class that Congress found it necessary to legislate so strictly in regard to in section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, a class which has taxed the watchfulness and intelligence of administrative officers more severely, perhaps, to prevent fraudulent entries than any other. This class, added to those enumerated above, and to registered laborers, makes seven classes which have the right to enter by express legislative sanction. To these the courts have added two—the lawful wives and the minor children of domiciled merchants—thus making altogether nine admissible classes, without counting the families and the body and household servants of Chinese officials traveling upon the business of their Government.

Table XVII below shows the number of Chinese persons of the excepted classes who have applied and have been admitted or rejected at the various ports of entry mentioned.

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHINESE PERSONS OF THE EXEMPT CLASSES ADMITTED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Pending.	Out on bond.	Admitted by courts.	Total applications.
Astoria, Oreg	13					13
Buffalo, N. Y	1					1
Honolulu, Hawaii	75	11				86
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	3				4
New York, N. Y	1	8				9
Pembina, N. Dak	18	6				24
Plattsburg, N. Y	57	17				74
Portland, Oreg	7	18				25
Port Townsend, Wash	394	98				492
Richford, Vt	26					26
San Diego, Cal	12	4				16
San Francisco, Cal	652	52	11	3	16	734
Total	1,257	217	11	3	16	1,504

Digitized by Google

CHINESE IN TRANSIT.

By the adoption of the measures reported last year, the lawfulness of which has since been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, some check has been placed for the present upon the frequent violations of law by Chinese persons of the excluded classes who have been permitted to exercise, in accordance with Article III of the treaty, the privilege of passage through the United States to foreign territory. The effect, however, it is feared will prove but temporary, particularly as regards those who pass through to the Republic of Mexico, and reliance must hereafter be had upon a strict patrol by efficient officers of our southern boundary line, a course which involves the necessity for increased official force and more liberal expenditure.

The accompanying table will show that a very large number of Chinese continue to seek the privilege of transit, their destination being, in most cases, as will be seen by the statement from the port of San Francisco embodied hereinafter, some inland town in Mexico or Central America. After such persons leave the exit port in the United States and pass beyond the observation of our officers, thus making it impossible for the latter to know whether they ever reach or attempt to reach their alleged ultimate destination, they are in a position to test with ease and impunity, and frequently do so test, the sufficiency of the barrier maintained by this Government on the Mexican boundary to prevent their unlawful reentry. The gravity of this situation is not lessened by rumors of a projected line of steamers from China, which will have its terminal on this side of the Pacific at some small port in Lower California not far from our border.

TABLE XVII-A—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHINESE PERSONS PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Passed through under bond.	Refused.	Escaped.	Released by courts.	Total applications.
Buffalo, N. Y	1				1
Eagle Pass, Tex	32	2			34
El Paso, Tex	7	1			8
New Orleans, La	74				74
Plattsburg, N. Y	696				696
Portland, Oreg	4				4
San Diego, Cal	1				1
San Francisco, Cal	1,491	116	6	24	1,637
Total	2,306	119	6	24	2,455

With the present situation, as well as with the condition threatened if the enterprise above-mentioned becomes an accomplished fact, the Bureau is endeavoring to cope successfully by organizing and placing in control on our southern boundary, so far as the resources at its command will permit, a vigilant and efficient inspection system; and it urges that Congress be requested to enlarge the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws sufficiently to enable it to put the plan above outlined into effective operation.

Digitized by Google

CHINESE PERSONS CLAIMING BIRTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

As there is an express inhibition in section 14 of the act of May 6, 1882, against the naturalization of Chinese persons, they can only become citizens of this country, under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, by birth therein. The opportunity to secure fraudulent entry, thus offered, has not been overlooked, and a brisk business has grown up in consequence, particularly along our northern boundary, by which, through Chinese testimony solely, American citizens are being turned out in numbers by decisions of United States commissioners. Thus is accomplished a violation both of the Chinese exclusion and of the naturalization laws. As stated, this business thrives especially on our northern frontier, and, in the judgment of the Bureau, its existence on such an extensive scale there is attributable to the opening of ports on the frontier to the entry of Chinese. It is, therefore, plain that, unless some means can be devised at an early date to counteract this evil, those ports which were added to the ones specifically named in section 7 of the act of September 13, 1888, under authority given therein to the Secretary of the Treasury so to do, should be closed. The Bureau has now under consideration a plan which, if it can secure the necessary cooperation therewith, it believes will minimize, if not altogether end, the frauds referred to. If it fails, however, to secure cooperation, or, securing such cooperation, the plan should not accomplish the purpose of its adoption, the immediate closing of the ports will be indispensable to an effective enforcement of the law.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER AND DISPOSITION OF CHINESE ARRESTED FOR UNLAWFULLY CROSSING THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY EAST OF OHIO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

Where tried.	Number tried by United States commissioner.	Number cases dismissed.	Number ordered deported.	Number appealed to United States courts.	Commissioners' decisions affirmed.	Commissioners' decisions reversed.	Transferred.	Pending.
Boston, Mass	45	27	18	14	2	4	2	8
Newport, Vt	148	29	73	68	46	12		56
Port Henry, N. Y	271	179	92	59	24	35		
Portland, Me	25	9	16	15		11		4
Malone, N. Y	77	57	20	18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ogdensburg, N. Y	149	64	85	69	51	18		
Plattsburg, N. Y	57	56	1					
Providence, R. I	16	4	12	12	12			
New Hampshire	11	5	6	6	6			
Total	799	430	323	261	141	80	2	68

(a) No information as to the disposal of these 18 cases.

In Table XVIII there are presented figures relating to Chinese persons entering the United States at points on the Canadian frontier east of Ohio. These persons pay no attention to the exclusive ports prescribed for the entry of Chinese, but enter anywhere that is most convenient for their purpose, claiming, as before stated, exemption from the provisions of treaty and laws on the ground of birth in this country. It will be seen that of the 799 so arrested and tried for unlawful entry but 203 were finally deported, 56 cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. This would leave some 540 who

Digitized by Google

secured judicial sanction of their right to be in the United States despite their mode of entry, and at the same time most of them obtained a record of their right so to continue to do under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. No comment can emphasize the danger of such a method of conferring citizenship upon persons of a race which it is contrary to the expressed policy of this country to admit within its boundaries even as aliens.

West of New York the same conditions do not prevail on the northern frontier, and most of those arrested for unlawfully entering across such portion of the frontier are promptly deported.

During the year under consideration the total deportations were as follows:

On eastern part of Canadian frontier	203
On western part of Canadian frontier	184
On Mexican boundary principally	209
Total	596

As will be seen from the accompanying financial statement, the total cost of making deportations was $54,100.09. Of this sum, the deportations of Chinese crossing the Canadian line cost $43,480.30, the larger per capita expense being due to the greater distance of those reported in Table XVIII as crossing in New York and the New England States from China. Large as the amount expended for this purpose is, it by no means represents all the charges to which the Government is put on account of this evil. An indefinite additional sum must be added thereto, including salaries and traveling expenses of officers employed to enforce the law in this respect, the cost of trial by the courts and commissioners, the jail fees, etc.

The Bureau has expended, as the annexed table shows, $219,529.59, an amount in excess of the annual appropriations of $4,529.59. The necessity for such expenditure, as well as of a larger appropriation for the enforcement of these laws, has, it is believed, been shown herein. The laws can be made effective of their design, but to make them so the means must be furnished; otherwise the outlay made already will prove in a measure to have been a useless expenditure.

TABLE XIX.—APPROPRIATION, "ENFORCEMENT CHINESE-EXCLUSION ACTS," 1902.

Expended for salaries and expenses of officers and miscellaneous items	$165,429.50
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States over Canadian border	43,480.30
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States at other points	10,619.79
Total expenditures	219,529.59
Amount of appropriation, 1902	215,000.00
Amount of deficiency	4,529.59

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Relatively to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, San Francisco occupies the same position held by New York in relation to the immigration laws. For this reason the accompanying tabulated statement is presented, showing the operations of the officials in charge of the enforcement of said laws at said port for the year under consideration.

Digitized by Google

TABLE XX.—REPORT OF APPLICATIONS OF CHINESE PERSONS, ADMISSION AND DISPOSITION THEREOF, AT THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Chinese applicants for original entry.	Admitted.	Denied.	Denied and appeal pending.	Opened and admitted by collector.	Opened and admitted by Department.	Taken out on writs of habeas corpus.	Out on bonds.	Returned to China.	Escaped.	Open and pending.	Total arrivals seeking admission.
Merchants' wives	16	4				3	1				20
Merchants' sons	53	9			7			2			55
Merchants' daughters	4										4
Section 6, merchants	16	2						2			18
Section 6, students	13	2					2				15
School-teacher	1										1
Clergyman's wife	1										1
Officials	11										11
Officials' wives	2										2
Officials' children	2										2
Officials' servants	12										12
Body servant		1						1			1
Total	131	18			7	3	3	5			142
RETURNING CHINESE.											
Returning merchants	521	98	8	11	19	13		47		3	592
Returning laborers	1,488	36			12			24		1	1,513
Natives with court record	55	1				1					56
Natives, male	57	65		1		64				1	122
Natives, female	6	4				3		1			10
Natives of Honolulu	2										2
Naturalized citizen									1		1
Grand total	2,260	222	8	12	38	84	3	77	1	5	2,438

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Inspector in Charge of Chinese Bureau.

The arrivals are divided between those seeking original admission, "section 6 cases" referred to before, and persons of the Chinese race returning after temporary absence. To these are added 190 alleged natives of the United States. The one naturalized Chinaman reported, realizing that his naturalization was unlawful, escaped.

TABLE XXI.—ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITION FOR PRIVILEGE OF TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Destinations in foreign countries.	Applicants in transit by steamer.	Applicants in transit by rail.	Total.	Sent forward by steamer.	Sent forward by rail.	Taken out on writs of habeas corpus. Claiming citizenship.	Denied and returned to China.	Escapes
Halifax, British Columbia	2	8	10	2	8			
Hamilton, British Columbia		6	6		5		1	
Montreal, British Columbia	8	1	9	8	1			
Mulgrave, British Columbia		5	5		5			
New Castle, British Columbia	2		2	2				
Toronto, British Columbia	2	1	3	2	1			
Vancouver, British Columbia	19		19	16		2	1	
Victoria, British Columbia	24		24	24				
Windsor, British Columbia	2		2	2				
Acapulco, Mexico	23		23	23				
Chihuahua, Mexico		8	8		7		1	
City of Mexico, Mexico		112	112		90	2	19	1

Digitized by Google

TABLE XXI.—ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITION FOR PRIVILEGE OF TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902—Continued.

Destinations in foreign countries.	Applicants in transit by steamer.	Applicants in transit by rail.	Total.	Sent forward by steamer.	Sent forward by rail.	Taken out on writs of habeas corpus. Claiming citizenship.	Denied and returned to China.	Escapes.
Guaymas, Mexico	264	114	378	203	97	15	58	5
Manzanillo, Mexico	4		4	4				
Mazatlan, Mexico	88		88	80		2	6	
Merida, Mexico		8	8		8			
Monterey, Mexico		17	17		17			
Silao, Mexico		2	2		2			
Torreon, Mexico		50	50		35	2	13	
Trinidad, Mexico	5	3	8	5	3			
Boca de Torres, Nicaragua	41		41	39			2	
Panama, Colombia	357		357	353			4	
Habana, Cuba		108	108		97		11	
Callao, Peru	140		140	140				
Acajutla, Salvador	7		7	7				
Champerico, Guatemala	8		8	8				
San Jose de Guatemala, Guatemala	26		26	25		1		
Amapala, Honduras	4		4	4				
Puntas Arenas, Costa Rica	11		11	11				
Tahiti	121		121	121				
Demarara, West Indies	7		7	7				
Jamaica, West Indies	28		28	28				
Paris, France	1		1	1				
Total	1,194	443	1,637	1,115	376	24	116	6

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Inspector in charge of Chinese Bureau.

As already stated in this report, the above table shows that most of the applicants for permission to pass through the United States were destined to Mexico, whence they could with comparative ease gain an unlawful access to this country. The effect of granting the use of such privilege may be seen in some measure from the figures reported of Chinese who have been arrested and deported during the year for entering across our southern boundary in defiance of law.

GENERAL.

I am furthermore impelled to direct attention to an entirely new provision in the act of April 29, 1902, in relation to the exclusion of Chinese. It appears in section 2 thereof, and is expressed in these terms: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, * * * with the approval of the President, to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts."

From an administrative point of view this authority is one of great practical value. It can not be deemed to refer to the ordinary agencies—inspectors, interpreters, and clerical officers—for such an authority the Secretary already has without the additional prerequisite of the Executive approval. He has been restricted merely by the rules of the classified civil service in making appointments. Congress, therefore, must have intended to grant some power additional or supplementary to that already conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, as the only alternative to such a conclusion would be the untenable

Digitized by Google

assumption that he is still further to be restricted by being required not only to be governed in appointments for the purpose under consideration by the rules of the classified civil service, but also by the express sanction, in each case, of the President.

The terms of the various laws in relation to Chinese exclusion, which were reenacted by the act of April 29, 1902, provide that the primary or original authority to pass upon the admissibility of Chinese applicants at the various ports is in the collectors of customs of such ports, subject to an appellate jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury. This has, for reasons that will be obvious upon consideration, been the source at times of some embarrassment in the administration of the laws, and occasionally of a failure to enforce them. No appeal comes to the Department except in cases of denial of admission to Chinese persons. Any number may be admitted by the collectors, whether lawfully entitled to admission or not, and therefore the action of the said officers in such cases is final and exclusive of any opportunity of review. Thus, in the administration of these laws the rights of the Chinese applicants are in practice guarded by the exercise of a review by the Secretary of the Treasury, whereas the rights of the American people are not so guarded.

Collectors of customs are appointed primarily for the enforcement of customs laws. Their duties under the Chinese laws are additional thereto, and in many instances are regarded by them as merely subordinate to the former, if not occasionally rather in conflict with their interests as collectors of the ports. They are, moreover, not always able personally to give that attention to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws which is indispensable, nor in the multiplicity of their duties as collectors are they often able to acquire and maintain that familiarity with the laws and decisions and regulations thereunder which is so necessary to officers clothed with such a large authority. Congress must have had in view some of these facts, if not all of them, in making the new provision in the act of April 29, 1902, above quoted.

There are other reasons of a purely administrative nature, not necessary to recite herein, which would enforce the wisdom of legislation granting appropriate authority to appoint agents, whenever necessary, in place of the collectors of customs, to administer these laws at the various ports of entry, and the appointment of such substituted agents, in view of the important judicial as well as executive functions to be performed by them, is properly made subject to the approval of the President.

If any doubt exists in your mind as to the correctness of this construction of the law, I have the honor to urge a resort, as soon as practicable, to the proper authorities for a ruling upon the point, as I deem the matter of the utmost practical importance.

The Bureau has to recommend further that competent officers be appointed for service in the enforcement of these laws in China, both at Hongkong and at Canton. At present the facts alleged in their certificates by Chinese applicants for admission to this country are investigated by the United States consuls at the ports of foreign departure. Such investigations, however, require an expenditure of time and care which the said officers can not always give. This is shown by the almost invariable coincidence in date of issue of such certificates by the Chinese Government official designated for that duty and the visé of the United States consul. This coincidence is the more

Digitized by Google

remarkable as the residence of the Chinese person holding the certificate is sometimes several days distant from the consular port. It also appears from the testimony of the Chinese themselves that the investigation required by law to be made by the consul is made at times by such consul's Chinese servant or office employee. A verification thus made of the truth of the allegations of Chinese persons endeavoring to establish a right to enter this country would seem to be of little practical value.

On the other hand, the use of experienced and trusted officers of this service would make the provision of law referred to of great practical value in the detection of fraudulent cases where the evidence of fraud is easily obtainable, at the home of the applicant.

In closing this report, I desire to express my conviction of the importance to an efficient administration of the laws, particularly those in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, of adopting the best available method of securing such a physical record of every alien found to be inadmissible to the United States as will enable administrative officers to identify such alien should he seek access thereto after rejection. Such a record, it is believed, can be secured by the adoption of what is known as the Bertillon system of identification, and I accordingly urge that appropriate steps be taken to secure the use of that system at the earliest practicable date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

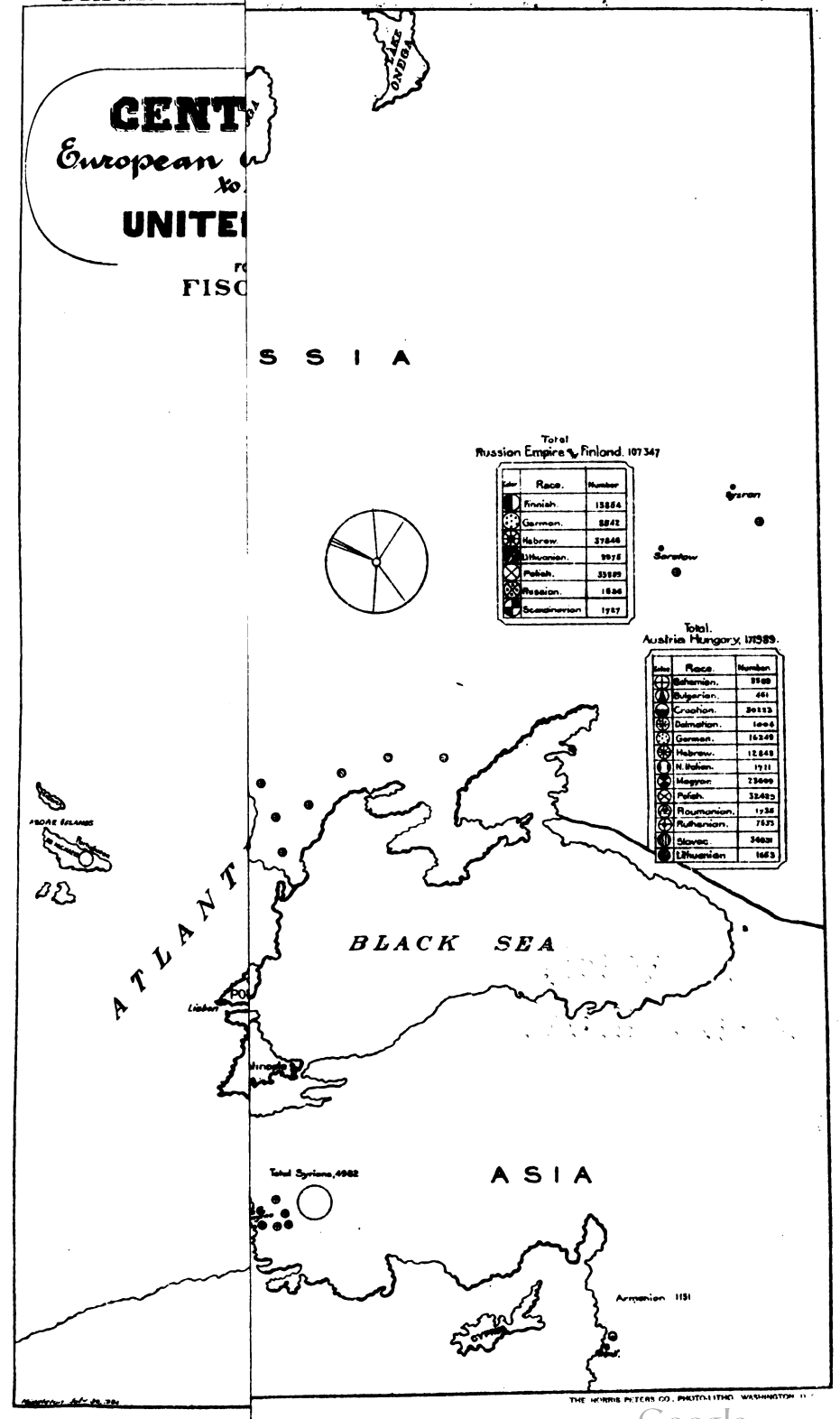
O

7887—02——6

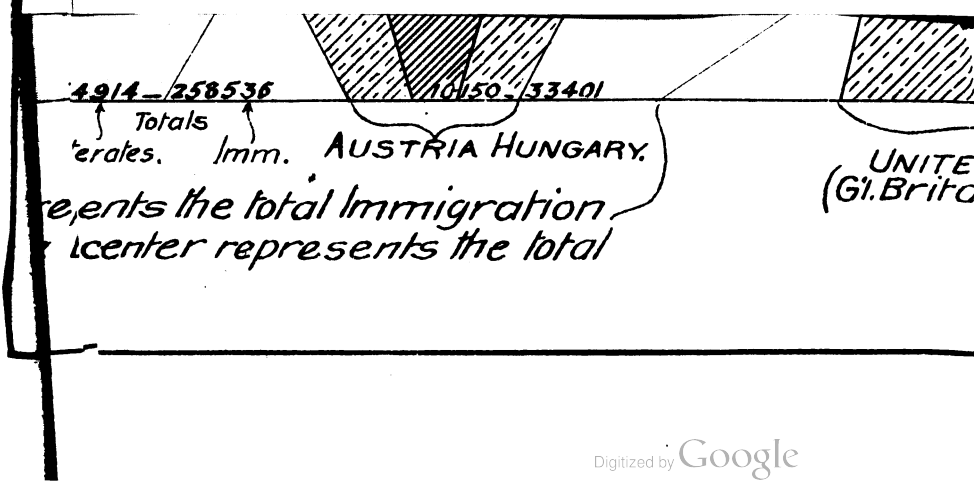
Digitized by Google

DIAGRAM No

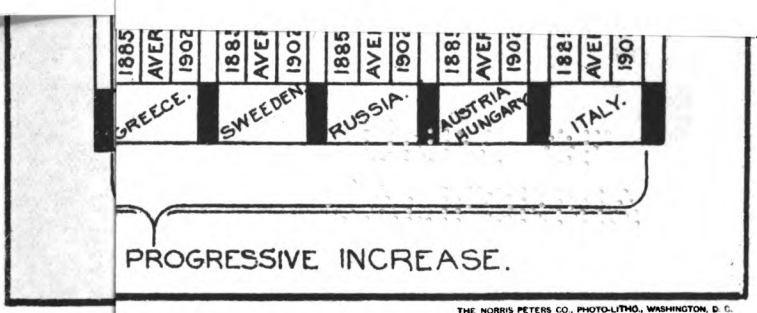
CENT
European
UNITE
FISC



Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google